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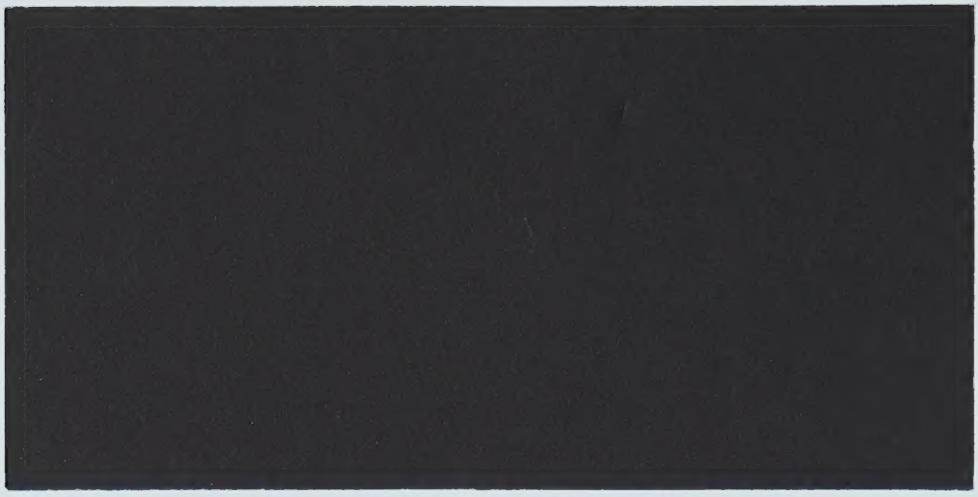

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ABSTRACT

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ABSTRACT:

Each year, the San Diego Association of Governments' (SANDAG) Criminal Justice Research Division prepares reports on arrests in the San Diego region. These reports are a product of the Regional Criminal Justice Clearinghouse project funded by SANDAG member agencies. The clearinghouse project includes compilation, analysis, and dissemination of crime and justice system data that are used to inform the public and assist regional planning groups.

The 2000 arrest report provides a summary of arrest data from the most recent calendar year. 2000 year-end arrest numbers and rates per 1,000 population, are presented for individual law enforcement jurisdictions and for the entire region. Response to crime and arrests by prosecution and juvenile probation departments is also included.

Readers' comments and suggestions with respect to this report are welcome and can be submitted by email to the Criminal Justice Research Division webmaster (cjwebmaster@sandag.org).

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SYSTEM RESPONSE TO CRIME

SYSTEM RESPONSE TO CRIME

INTRODUCTION

The SANDAG Criminal Justice Research Division functions as the clearinghouse for criminal justice information in the region. Division staff compile data about crime trends, characteristics of offenders and victims, and the system reaction to crime. This report presents statistics on actions taken by law enforcement, prosecution, and probation in response to crime. Such information provides an added dimension for understanding the nature of crime and the criminal justice system.

Data about arrests, not just crimes reported, are important for two reasons. First, arrests account for an important part of police work. Second, the major crime indices (i.e., FBI Index and California Crime Index) include only Part I offenses, while arrest data encompass a broader spectrum of crimes and give a more complete picture of crime in the region. (For data on crimes reported, see **Crime in the San Diego Region: Annual 2000.**)

The degree to which people are involved in crime (reflected by arrests) varies by offense and demographics, such as age, gender, and ethnicity. While persons arrested certainly do not represent the entire population of criminals, examining their characteristics does give a flavor for how much and what types of crime are committed among population subgroups.

Data related to what occurs after arrest are useful in that they show how some cases are ultimately resolved. They also provide an indicator of the amount of system resources being expended to address crime.

TECHNICAL NOTES

An arrest rate reflects the number of arrests made by law enforcement per 1,000 residents age ten and older. The baseline is always the population **at risk for arrest**. For example, the population used to compute the *adult female* arrest rate is the number of *female* residents *age 18 and older* (not the total population).

Population figures used to compute 2000 arrest rates are provided by the State Department of Finance (DOF). These July 1 estimates are prepared each year by the DOF and may differ from those presented in previous reports due to annual updates to prior years' data.

The arrest data do not necessarily represent every offense, charge, or count involved in an arrest incident. Similar to reporting standards employed for the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, in the Monthly Arrests and Citation Register (MACR) process, only the most serious

offense associated with an arrest is recorded, regardless of how many offenses the suspect has committed. Along those lines, if the same person is arrested multiple times within a 24-hour period, only the highest charge associated with that suspect is recorded.

ARREST PROCESS

An arrest occurs when law enforcement has reason to believe that a person has violated the law. Not all arrests result in a person being brought or taken to jail. Arrestees may either be released by law enforcement or booked into custody, contingent on their criminal history and the level and severity of the offense. After booking, arrestees may be released by jail staff, or through posting bail, with the presumption that they will appear at a subsequent court hearing. Additionally, some arrestees are issued citations which direct them to appear in court (similar to a traffic ticket). All of the above circumstances are reflected in the data in this report.

There are two major categories of arrest: felony and misdemeanor. Both adults (age 18 and older) and juveniles (age 17 and younger) may be arrested for these types of offenses. A felony arrest may result in a state prison sentence if the offender is convicted as an adult. Consequences for misdemeanor arrests may include a sentence of up to one year in county jail, a fine, probation, or any combination thereof. Sanctions tend to vary more for juveniles than for adults and are not as closely tied to the level of the offense. Additionally, probation enters into the picture earlier for juveniles, usually before their cases go to court.

A third category of arrests, status offenses, is limited to juveniles. These offenses include truancy, incorrigibility (e.g., failure to obey a juvenile court order or habitual refusal to obey reasonable orders of parents/guardians), running away, and curfew violations. They are termed status offenses because only a juvenile's status as a minor provides for legal intervention (i.e., the offenses are not "normally" considered crimes and adults cannot be charged with them).

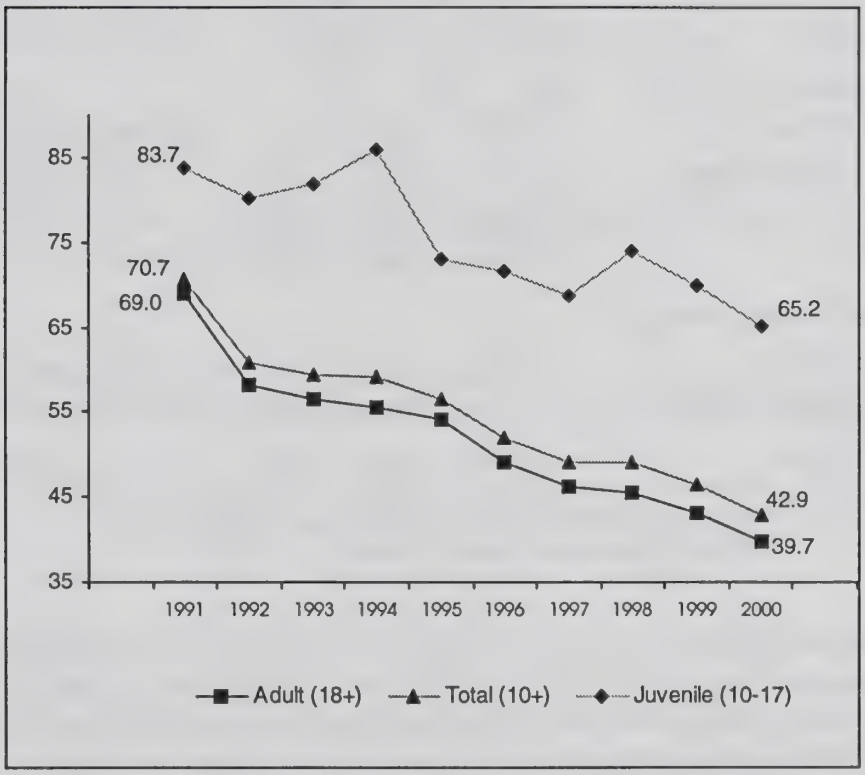
In this report, total arrests include felony, misdemeanor, and status offenses, as well as arrests for parole or probation violations (which, depending on the nature and severity of the violation, may be charged as a misdemeanor or a felony).

ARREST RATES

Regionwide Arrest Rates

Both juvenile and adult arrest rates are at a ten-year low (Figure 1).

Figure 1
Overall Arrest Rate[1] Per 1,000 Population,
By Adult and Juvenile
San Diego Region, 1991-2000



SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; California Department of Finance; SANDAG

Arrest rates have declined each year since 1991 for both groups (from a high of 70.7 in 1991 to 42.9 in 2000) and the adult population specifically (from a high of 69.0 in 1991 to 39.7 in 2000). Juvenile arrest rates, however, have not experienced the same steady decline; they peaked at 86.0 arrests per 1,000 juveniles in 1994, fell over the next three years, then spiked again in 1998 (to 73.9) before a decline in 1999 and reaching a ten-year low of 65.2 in 2000.

During the five-year span from 1996 to 2000, overall arrest rates declined 17 percent, including a 21 percent drop in felonies and a 17 percent drop in misdemeanors (Table 1).

Table 1
Arrest Rates[1] Per 1,000 Population, by Level of Offense
San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Change	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
Adult					
Felony	15.4	12.7	12.4	-19%	-2%
Misdemeanor	33.8	30.5	27.3	-19%	-10%
Total	49.2	43.1	39.7	-19%	-8%
Juvenile					
Felony	21.9	17.1	15.3	-30%	-11%
Misdemeanor	35.7	38.2	36.3	2%	-5%
Status	14.0	14.5	13.6	-3%	-6%
Total	71.6	69.8	65.2	-9%	-7%
Adult and Juvenile					
Felony	16.2	13.2	12.8	-21%	-3%
Misdemeanor	34.1	31.4	28.4	-17%	-10%
TOTAL	**51.9**	**46.4**	**42.9**	**-17%**	**-8%**

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; California Department of Finance; SANDAG

The decline in adult arrest rates for the same period was 19 percent, the same percentage as for felonies and misdemeanors. In contrast, while overall juvenile arrest rates fell nine percent, felony arrest rates declined substantially (-30%) and misdemeanor arrest rates actually rose two percent. Additionally, status offense arrest rates for juveniles decreased slightly (-3%).

In the one-year span between 1999 and 2000, there was an eight percent decrease in arrest rates, including three percent for felonies and ten percent for misdemeanors. Arrest rates dropped in all offense levels for both adults and juveniles. For adults the sharpest decline was in misdemeanor arrest rates (-10%, compared to -2% for felonies), while for juveniles it was in felony arrest rates (-11%, compared to -5% for misdemeanors). Status offense arrest rates for juveniles also declined six percent.

Compared to 1996, 2000 arrest rates declined for every age group, but most markedly for adults ages 30 to 39 (-27%) and 25 to 29 (-21%) (Table 2).

Table 2
Arrest Rates[1] Per 1,000 Population, by Age Category
San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Change	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
14 and Under	35.3	33.1	32.3	-8%	-2%
15-17	136.0	134.6	123.7	-9%	-8%
18-24	99.6	94.5	87.9	-12%	-7%
25-29	76.0	64.0	60.0	-21%	-6%
30-39	65.5	53.1	48.1	-27%	-9%
40 and Over	21.5	21.1	19.9	-7%	-6%
TOTAL	**51.9**	**46.4**	**42.9**	**-17%**	**-8%**

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; California Department of Finance; SANDAG

Between 1999 and 2000, arrest rates decreased for every age group, with changes fairly consistent across age groups. Arrest rates for juveniles age 14 and under declined the least (-2%).

Arrest rates also declined for every ethnic group between 1996 and 2000 (Table 3).

Table 3
Arrest Rates[1] Per 1,000 Population, by Ethnicity
San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Change	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
White	**36.5**	**35.3**	**31.6**	**-13%**	**-10%**
Adult	35.0	33.7	30.1	-14%	-11%
Juvenile	50.0	48.8	44.3	-11%	-9%
Black	**152.2**	**128.0**	**116.7**	**-23%**	**-9%**
Adult	152.7	123.8	111.8	-27%	-10%
Juvenile	148.9	151.7	144.2	-3%	-5%
Hispanic	**77.7**	**62.3**	**60.9**	**-22%**	**-2%**
Adult	74.9	57.2	56.3	-25%	-2%
Juvenile	91.1	87.5	83.6	-8%	-4%
Other	**35.9**	**32.5**	**29.3**	**-18%**	**-10%**
Adult	30.3	27.3	24.6	-19%	-10%
Juvenile	71.3	67.8	61.7	-13%	-9%
TOTAL	**51.9**	**46.4**	**42.9**	**-17%**	**-8%**
Adult	49.2	43.1	39.7	-19%	-8%
Juvenile	71.6	69.8	65.2	-9%	-7%

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; California Department of Finance; SANDAG

The greatest drops occurred among the Black (-23%) and Hispanic (-22%) populations, and particularly among adults in those populations, with declines of 27 percent and 25 percent, respectively. Changes in arrest rates in the one-year period were roughly equal for all ethnic groups, with the exception of Hispanics, who experienced the smallest decrease in arrest rates at two percent overall (-2% for adults and -4% for juveniles).

Arrest Rates by Jurisdiction

From 1996 to 2000, juvenile arrest rates declined in all but three jurisdictions (Chula Vista, Coronado, and San Diego) (Table 4).

Table 4
Juvenile Arrest Rates [1] Per 1,000 Population, by Jurisdiction [3]
San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Change	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
Carlsbad	81.9	68.9	63.0	-23%	-9%
Chula Vista	75.7	77.9	79.1	4%	2%
Coronado	28.2	89.2	72.1	156%	-19%
El Cajon	124.5	88.7	75.1	-40%	-15%
Escondido	100.7	93.0	79.3	-21%	-15%
La Mesa	69.7	72.8	63.7	-9%	-13%
National City	136.8	85.5	58.6	-57%	-31%
Oceanside	73.4	60.2	52.6	-28%	-13%
San Diego	70.4	80.3	77.0	9%	-4%
Sheriff - Total	52.0	39.9	39.5	-24%	-1%
Del Mar [4]	--	63.4	14.7	--	-77%
Encinitas [4]	--	24.0	24.6	--	3%
Imperial Beach [4]	--	75.6	67.2	--	-11%
Lemon Grove [4]	--	35.0	26.5	--	-24%
Poway [4]	--	52.5	48.0	--	-9%
San Marcos [4]	--	52.8	58.6	--	11%
Santee [4]	--	64.0	62.6	--	-2%
Solana Beach [4]	--	16.0	7.9	--	-51%
Vista [4]	--	35.6	36.8	--	3%
Unincorporated [4]	--	34.5	35.1	--	2%
TOTAL [5]	**71.6**	**69.8**	**65.2**	**-9%**	**-7%**

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; California Department of Finance; SANDAG

National City and El Cajon had the sharpest decreases (-57% and -40%, respectively) in juvenile arrest rates for the time period. In National City, there were notable reductions in the number of arrests for status offenses, petty theft, and vandalism (not shown). In El Cajon, the number of arrests for manslaughter/assault and battery, burglary, larceny, and petty theft decreased considerably (not shown). Declines in arrest rates also exceeded the regionwide average of nine percent in Oceanside (-28%), the Sheriff's jurisdiction (-24%), Carlsbad (-23%), and Escondido (-21%). In Coronado, the arrest rate rose 156 percent, from 28.2 in 1996 to 72.1 in 2000. Although

this increase seems substantial, it is skewed by the very small base used to calculate the change; the average arrest rate across all jurisdictions in 1996 was 71.6, compared to only 28.2 in Coronado. Juvenile arrests in Coronado increased the most for "other" misdemeanors and status offenses. (Status offenses had no reported arrests in 1996, which is one reason for the drastic percentage change.) San Diego and Chula Vista also experienced increases in juvenile arrest rates, nine percent and four percent, respectively.

Between 1999 and 2000, juvenile arrest rates declined in all but five jurisdictions. (It is important to note that more jurisdictions are included in the one-year comparison than in the five-year comparison because arrest data for individual cities/areas under the Sheriff's jurisdiction were not reported separately until 1997.) The most remarkable decreases in juvenile arrest rates occurred in Del Mar (-77%) and Solana Beach (-51%). However, the decrease in Solana Beach stems from an extremely low 1999 arrest rate (16.0, compared to 7.9 in 2000). Furthermore, in both Del Mar and Solana Beach, the overall number of juvenile arrests was extremely low (i.e., less than 20) in 1999. Juvenile arrest rates in National City fell by almost one-third (-31%), driven by lower numbers of arrests for petty theft and manslaughter/assault and battery. Additionally, juvenile arrest rates in Lemon Grove, Coronado, El Cajon, and Escondido decreased at least twice as much as the regionwide average of seven percent. Of the five jurisdictions with increases in juvenile arrest rates, San Marcos had the most notable at eleven percent. A moderate rise in the number of arrests for status offenses partially explains this increase, but it is also attributable to the increase in the number of arrests being greater than the population increase (not shown). Increases in other jurisdictions were more modest, at two to three percent.

Similar to the trend in juvenile arrest rates, adult arrest rates declined in all but two jurisdictions between 1996 and 2000 (Table 5).

Table 5
Adult Arrest Rates [1] Per 1,000 Population, by Jurisdiction [3]
San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Change	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
Carlsbad	37.3	32.9	28.1	-25%	-15%
Chula Vista	35.1	32.6	32.7	-7%	<1%
Coronado	12.6	10.9	13.4	6%	23%
El Cajon	70.5	61.2	51.1	-28%	-17%
Escondido	52.5	56.1	56.2	7%	<1%
La Mesa	30.7	25.2	23.8	-22%	-6%
National City	60.4	60.3	51.4	-15%	-15%
Oceanside	65.1	52.0	46.1	-29%	-11%
San Diego	55.0	49.7	43.7	-21%	-12%
Sheriff - Total	25.4	20.7	20.5	-19%	-1%
Del Mar [4]	--	17.6	17.0	--	-3%
Encinitas [4]	--	21.9	19.7	--	-10%
Imperial Beach [4]	--	51.7	48.6	--	-6%
Lemon Grove [4]	--	25.9	21.8	--	-16%
Poway [4]	--	15.0	14.5	--	-3%
San Marcos [4]	--	25.5	28.5	--	12%
Santee [4]	--	20.8	17.8	--	-14%
Solana Beach [4]	--	12.8	14.6	--	14%
Vista [4]	--	32.6	27.8	--	-15%
Unincorporated [4]	--	16.9	18.1	--	7%
TOTAL [5]	**49.2**	**43.1**	**39.7**	**-19%**	**-8%**

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; California Department of Finance; SANDAG

However, there was less variation in the change across jurisdictions. Oceanside had the biggest drop at 29 percent, but arrest rates in four other jurisdictions (El Cajon, Carlsbad, La Mesa, and San Diego) each declined more than 19 percent, the average for the region. Oceanside experienced a very large decline in the number of arrests for public drunkenness and liquor law violations, as well as other notable declines in arrests for aggravated assault, manslaughter/assault and battery, and petty theft. Adult arrest rates rose seven percent in Escondido and six percent in Coronado. In Escondido, the increase is related to a higher number of arrests for various drug- and alcohol-related offenses. In Coronado, again, the change in the number of arrests was negligible and there were no large increases in any particular types of offenses; the small number of arrests overall exaggerates their percentage changes.

During the 1999 to 2000 time period, increases in adult arrest rates were of a greater magnitude than for juveniles. In those jurisdictions where arrest rates dropped, declines were roughly similar for both groups. The largest decreases in adult arrest rates—between 14 and 17 percent—occurred in El Cajon, Lemon Grove, Carlsbad, National City, Vista, and Santee. San Diego, Oceanside, and Encinitas also experienced greater declines than the region as a whole (-8%). Adult arrest rates in Coronado increased by almost one-quarter (23%), followed by Solana Beach (14%), San Marcos (12%), and the Sheriff's unincorporated areas (7%). These changes must be interpreted with caution, however, due to the fact that in all of the areas except San Marcos, arrest numbers and corresponding rates are considerably lower than average. Such low rates make small absolute changes appear large in terms of percentages. (In Coronado, the arrest rate increased from 10.9 to 13.4, in Solana Beach from 12.8 to 14.6, and in the Sheriff's unincorporated areas from 16.9 to 18.1.) In San Marcos, the increase was driven by higher numbers of arrests for public drunkenness and liquor law violations, drug law violations, and manslaughter/assault and battery (not shown). Two additional jurisdictions — Chula Vista and Escondido — had higher adult arrest rates in 2000 than in 1999, but these increases were negligible (<1% each).

Comparison of Arrest Rates in Five Major California Counties

In 2000, San Diego County's overall arrest rate, at 42.9 per 1,000 population, was lower than the statewide average of 49.3 (Table 6).

Table 6
Arrest Rates [1] Per 1,000 Population
Five California Counties and Statewide, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Change	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
Los Angeles					
Adult	57.0	47.3	41.4	-27%	-12%
Juvenile	63.1	58.8	49.9	-21%	-15%
Total	57.8	48.9	42.6	-26%	-13%
Orange					
Adult	50.4	44.4	42.4	-16%	-5%
Juvenile	72.4	61.0	50.8	-30%	-17%
Total	53.1	46.5	43.5	-18%	-6%
San Bernardino					
Adult	61.5	56.7	57.3	-7%	1%
Juvenile	74.1	80.5	76.0	3%	-6%
Total	63.5	60.6	60.5	-5%	<-1%
San Diego					
Adult	**49.2**	**43.1**	**39.7**	**-19%**	-8%
Juvenile	**71.6**	**69.8**	**65.2**	**-9%**	-7%
Total	**51.9**	**46.4**	**42.9**	**-17%**	-8%
Santa Clara					
Adult	49.8	44.8	42.7	-14%	-5%
Juvenile	91.4	64.6	59.7	-35%	-8%
Total	54.8	47.3	44.8	-18%	-5%
State of California					
Adult	57.8	50.6	47.5	-18%	-6%
Juvenile	76.8	66.9	60.7	-21%	-9%
Total	60.3	52.8	49.3	-18%	-7%

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; California Department of Finance; SANDAG

It was also the second lowest among the five most populous counties in the state, just barely nudged out by Los Angeles County with an overall arrest rate of 42.6. The adult arrest rate in San Diego (39.7) is not only lower than the statewide average of 47.5; it is the lowest among the

five counties. Conversely, San Diego's juvenile arrest rate (65.2) is higher than the statewide average of 60.7 and is the second highest among the five most populous counties in the state, San Bernardino County showing the highest arrest rate for youth, at 76.0.

While the decline in San Diego's overall arrest rates between 1996 and 2000 (-17%) was consistent with the statewide average of 18 percent, three of the five counties had arrest rates that dropped more sharply than those in San Diego. In the five-year period, the adult arrest rate decreased about as much as for the entire state: 19 percent in San Diego versus 18 percent statewide; this decrease was ranked second highest among the five counties. However, juvenile arrest rates declined to a much lesser extent: 9 percent in San Diego versus 21 percent statewide, fourth lowest among the five counties.

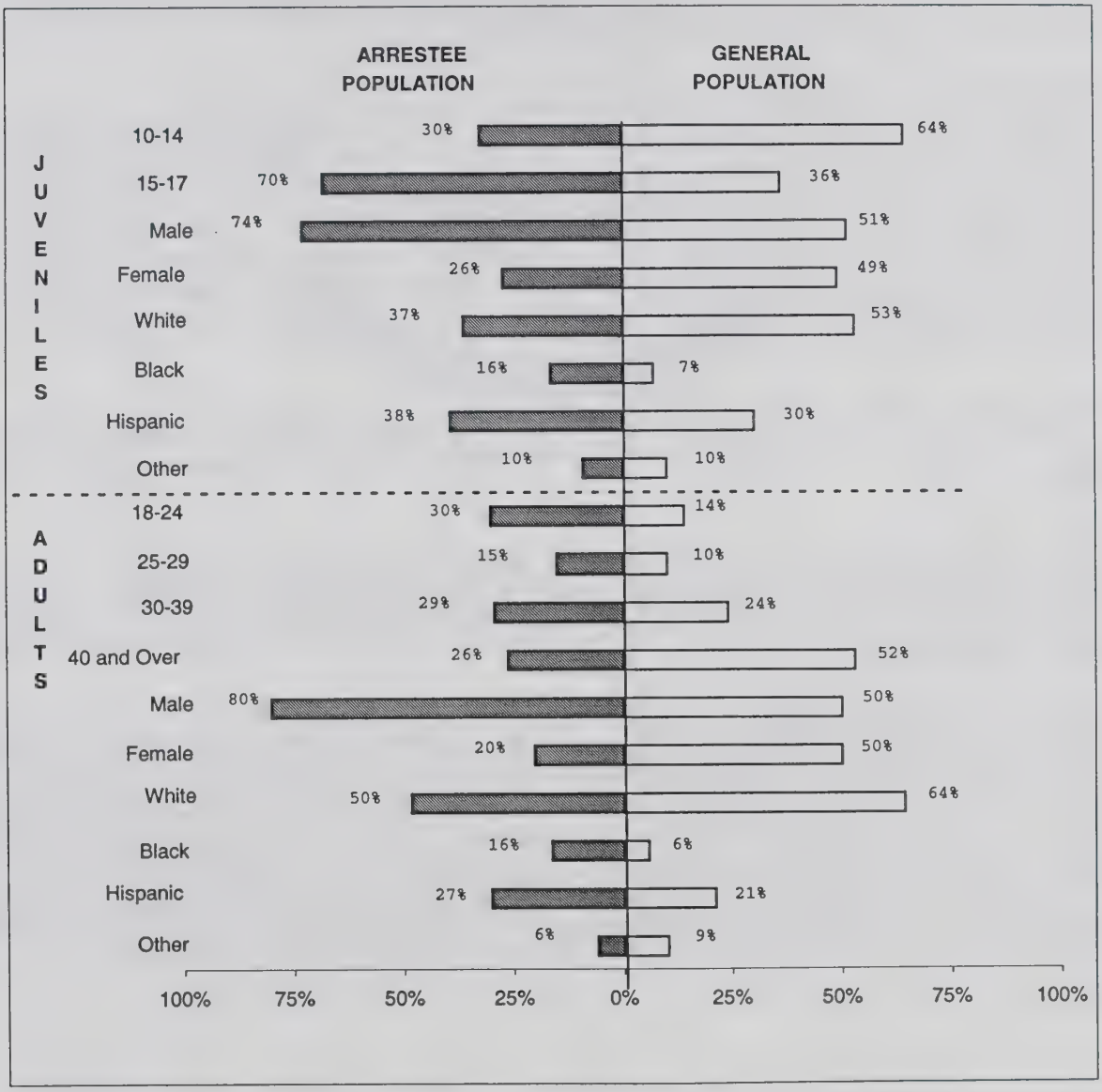
Changes in arrest rates in the one-year period between 1999 and 2000 were similar to the statewide figures in all categories. The decline in the overall arrest rate was eight percent in San Diego, compared to seven percent statewide. This figure ranked second behind Los Angeles County, where the arrest rate dropped 13 percent. The decline in the adult arrest rate was also eight percent, compared to six percent statewide. San Diego County again ranked second behind Los Angeles County, which had a 12 percent decline. While the seven percent decrease in the region's juvenile arrest rate was much more similar to the statewide drop of nine percent, three of the five counties experienced greater declines.

Detailed information on the **number** of arrests by jurisdiction and by county may be found in Appendix A. Appendix B contains the population figures used to compute arrest rates.

COMPARISON OF GENERAL POPULATION AND ARRESTEES

The biggest disparity between the juvenile arrestee population and the general juvenile population occurs with respect to age (Figure 2).

Figure 2
Comparison of General Population to Arrestees
San Diego Region, 2000



SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Older adolescents ages 15 to 17 comprise only 36 percent of the general juvenile population, while they represent 70 percent of juvenile arrestees (Figure 2). Furthermore, youth ages 15 to 17 have the highest arrest rate of all age groups including adults. Conversely, younger children (ages 10 to 14) are under-represented, comprising 64 percent of the general juvenile population and only 30 percent of juvenile arrestees. (Youth ages 10 to 14 have the second lowest arrest rate of all age groups.) This lends support to the notion that juveniles are more likely to become criminally involved in later adolescence, or that some youth continue to penetrate the juvenile justice system.

The gender breakdown of juvenile arrestees is also disproportionate to that of the general population. Slightly over half (51%) of the general juvenile population is male, whereas nearly three-quarters (74%) of the juvenile arrestee population is male.

Whites are the only ethnic group under-represented among juvenile arrestees, comprising over half (53%) of the general juvenile population and only 37 percent of the juvenile arrestee population. The percentage of Blacks in the juvenile arrestee population (16%) is more than twice that of the general juvenile population (7%), making them the most over-represented ethnic group among juvenile arrestees. Hispanics are also somewhat over-represented, comprising 38 percent of the juvenile arrestee population and 30 percent of the general juvenile population. Other ethnic groups accounted for equal shares of the arrestee population and the general juvenile population (10%).

Among adults, gender is distributed more disproportionately within the arrestee population. Half (50%) of the general population is male, whereas an overwhelming majority (80%) of arrestees is male.

Young adults ages 18 to 24, comprising 14 percent of the general population, are over-represented in the arrestee population, accounting for 30 percent of all arrests. Conversely, adults ages 40 and over are a much smaller proportion of the arrestee population (26%) than the general population (52%).

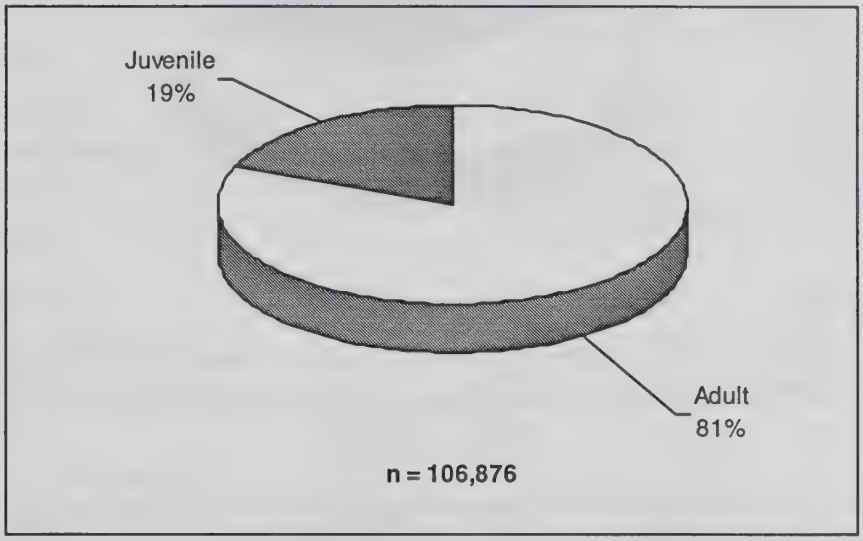
Consistent with the findings for juveniles, Whites are the most under-represented and Blacks are the most over-represented among adult arrestees. While Whites comprise nearly two-thirds (64%) of the general population, they represent only half (50%) of arrestees. The percentage of Blacks in the arrestee population (16%) is almost three times that of the general population (6%). Hispanics are over-represented, though to a lesser extent, comprising 27 percent of arrestees and 21 percent of the general population. "Other" ethnic groups are just slightly under-represented in the arrestee population (6%) compared to the general population (9%).

NUMBER OF ARRESTS

Juvenile/Adult Composition of Arrestees

Juveniles accounted for almost one in five arrests (19%) in San Diego County in 2000 (Figure 3).

Figure 3
Arrests, by Adult and Juvenile
San Diego Region, 2000



SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

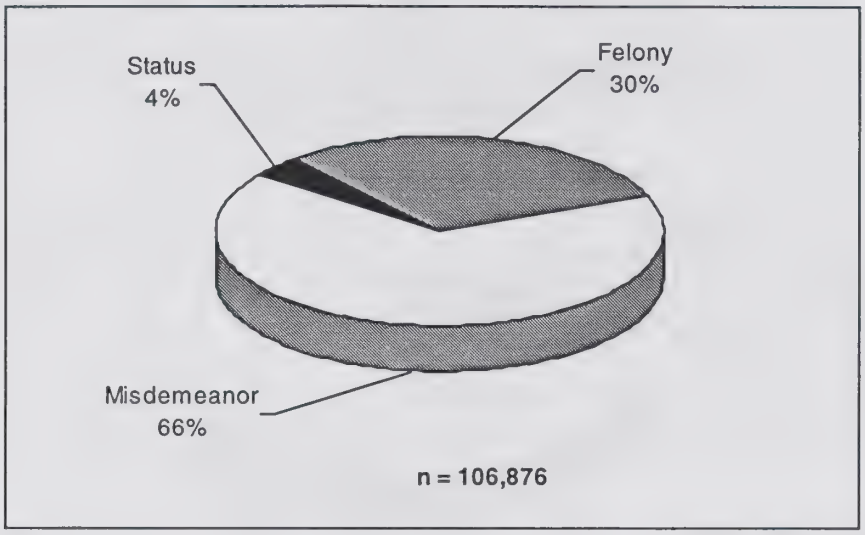
These proportions have remained fairly stable over time, with juvenile arrests representing 17 percent of the total in 1996 and 18 percent of the total in 1999 (not shown). However, with juveniles comprising only 12 percent of the general population (not shown), they are over-represented among arrestees.

For trends in the juvenile and adult proportions of total and felony arrests since 1981, as well as juvenile and adult proportions of total arrests by jurisdiction, see Appendix A.

Distribution of Arrests by Offense Level

Misdemeanors accounted for approximately two-thirds (66%) of all arrests in 2000 (Figure 4).

Figure 4
Arrests, by Level of Offense
San Diego Region, 2000



SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Slightly less than one-third (30%) of the arrests were for felonies and the remainder (4%) were for status offenses. Note that the latter offense category is the smallest because only juveniles are charged with status offenses. The breakdown of arrests by level of offense has also stayed relatively constant over time (i.e., the percentages were very similar in 1996, 1999, and 2000) (not shown).

For the distribution of arrests by offense level for each jurisdiction, see Appendix A.

ARRESTS BY LEVEL AND TYPE OF OFFENSE

The five-year period from 1996 to 2000 showed diverging trends in arrests for adults and juveniles. While the total number of arrests decreased 12 percent for adults, it increased 3 percent for juveniles (Table 7).

Table 7
Arrests, by Level of Offense
San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Change	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
Adult					
Felony	30,752	27,119	27,143	-12%	<1%
Misdemeanor	67,668	65,163	59,562	-12%	-9%
Total	98,420	92,282	86,705	-12%	-6%
Juvenile					
Felony	6,022	5,089	4,739	-21%	-7%
Misdemeanor	9,787	11,398	11,223	15%	-2%
Status	3,834	4,323	4,209	10%	-3%
Total	19,643	20,810	20,171	3%	-3%
Adult and Juvenile					
Felony	36,774	32,208	31,882	-13%	-1%
Misdemeanor	77,455	76,561	70,785	-9%	-8%
TOTAL	**118,063**	**113,092**	**106,876**	-9%	-5%

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

An examination of the change in the number of arrests by level of offense sheds further light on the nature of this divergence.

For both juveniles and adults, the number of felony arrests declined between 1996 and 2000 (-13% overall), though to a greater extent for juveniles (-21%) than for adults (-12%). The drop in felony arrests among both adults and juveniles was driven by substantial *reductions* in the number of arrests for larcenies (-29% for adults and -34% for juveniles), burglaries (-28% for adults and -33% for juveniles), and robberies (-27% for adults and -35% for juveniles) (Tables 8A, 8B, 9A, and 9B). Additionally, adult arrests for homicide and felony weapons offenses showed higher than average declines (-20% and -19%, respectively) (Tables 8A and 16).

Table 8A
Felony and Misdemeanor Adult Arrests for Violent Offenses
San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Change	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
Felony					
Homicide [6]	110	79	88	-20%	11%
Rape	211	173	192	-9%	11%
Robbery	1,125	823	821	-27%	<-1%
Aggravated Assault	7,883	7,235	7,567	-4%	5%
Total	9,329	8,310	8,668	-7%	4%
Misdemeanor					
Manslaughter/ Assault & Battery	4,691	4,972	5,496	17%	11%
TOTAL	**14,020**	**13,282**	**14,164**	1%	7%

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table 8B
Felony and Misdemeanor Juvenile Arrests for Violent Offenses
San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Change	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
Felony					
Homicide [6,7]	15	3	7	--	--
Rape [7]	32	27	21	--	--
Robbery	609	468	397	-35%	-15%
Aggravated Assault	901	949	920	2%	-3%
Total	1,557	1,447	1,345	-14%	-7%
Misdemeanor					
Manslaughter/ Assault & Battery	1,667	1,602	1,753	5%	9%
TOTAL	**3,224**	**3,049**	**3,098**	-4%	2%

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

In contrast to felony arrests, adults showed a 12 percent decrease in misdemeanor arrests during the five-year period, while juveniles showed a 15 percent increase, as well as a 10 percent increase in status offense arrests. Among adults, substantial declines in the number of arrests for misdemeanor weapons offenses (-62%) and petty theft (-29%) contributed to the overall drop in misdemeanor arrests (Tables 9A and 16). Although juvenile arrests for misdemeanor alcohol- and drug- related offenses saw little change (<-1%), a 41 percent increase in arrests for liquor law violations heavily influenced the overall increase in misdemeanor arrests (Table 14B). Juvenile arrests for manslaughter/assault and battery also rose five percent (Table 8B).

Table 9A
Adult Property Arrests
San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Change	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
Felony					
Burglary	3,516	2,348	2,524	-28%	7%
Larceny	3,605	2,679	2,550	-29%	-5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	863	726	815	-6%	12%
Total	7,984	5,753	5,889	-26%	2%
Misdemeanor					
Petty Theft	4,102	3,020	2,931	-29%	-3%
TOTAL	**12,086**	**8,773**	**8,820**	**-27%**	**1%**

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table 9B
Juvenile Property Arrests
San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Change	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
Felony					
Burglary	1,867	1,327	1,243	-33%	-6%
Larceny	724	518	475	-34%	-8%
Motor Vehicle Theft	327	353	312	-5%	-12%
Total	2,918	2,198	2,030	-30%	-8%
Misdemeanor					
Petty Theft	2,737	2,391	2,223	-19%	-7%
TOTAL	**5,655**	**4,589**	**4,253**	**-25%**	**-7%**

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Between 1999 and 2000, the total number of arrests declined six percent for adults and three percent for juveniles (-5% overall). The number of adult felony arrests remained relatively stable (<-1%), whereas the number of juvenile felony arrests declined seven percent. The number of adult arrests for some felony offenses, especially violent felonies, increased (motor vehicle theft (12%), homicide (11%), and rape (11%) being the most notable), while for others they decreased (the largest drops were for larceny (-5%) and felony alcohol- and drug- related arrests (-4%) (Tables 8A, 9A, and 14A). Decreases in the number of juvenile arrests for robbery (-15%), felony weapons offenses (-13%), motor vehicle theft (-12%), and larceny (-8%) were key to the overall decline in felony arrests among juveniles (Tables 8B, 9B, and 16).

In the one-year period, adults showed a nine percent decrease in misdemeanor arrests, while the decrease for juveniles was more modest at two percent. (The overall decline in misdemeanor arrests was 8%.) Large declines in the number of misdemeanor weapons arrests among both adults and juveniles (-22% and -16%, respectively) contributed to the overall drop in misdemeanor arrests (Table 16). For adults, a decline in arrests for liquor law violations (-14%), and for juveniles, declines in arrests for public drunkenness (-17%), misdemeanor driving under the influence (-15%) and petty theft (-7%) were also major factors (Tables 14A, 14B, and 9B). Status offense arrests for juveniles also declined in this period (-3%) (Table 7).

For detailed information on numbers and rates for felony and misdemeanor arrests by jurisdiction, as well as totals (i.e., combined adult and juvenile figures) for violence- and property- related arrests, see Appendix A.

Arrests by Level of Offense and Gender

From 1996 to 2000, the number of felony arrests decreased 13 percent for men and 7 percent for women (Table 10A). However, while the number of violent felony arrests fell for men (-11%), they rose for women (13%).

Table 10A
Adult Arrests, by Level of Offense and Gender
San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Change/Difference	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
Men					
Felony	24,521	21,390	21,320	-13%	<-1%
Felony Violent [8]	7,812	6,812	6,958	-11%	2%
Percent Violent	**32%**	**32%**	**33%**	**1%**	**1%**
Misdemeanor	55,220	52,510	48,059	-13%	-8%
Total	**79,741**	**73,900**	**69,379**	**-13%**	**-6%**
Women					
Felony	6,231	5,729	5,823	-7%	2%
Felony Violent [8]	1,517	1,498	1,710	13%	14%
Percent Violent	**24%**	**26%**	**29%**	**5%**	**3%**
Misdemeanor	12,448	12,653	11,503	-8%	-9%
Total	**18,679**	**18,382**	**17,326**	**-7%**	**-6%**
Total Adults					
Felony	30,752	27,119	27,143	-12%	<1%
Felony Violent [8]	9,329	8,310	8,668	-7%	4%
Percent Violent	**30%**	**31%**	**32%**	**2%**	**1%**
Misdemeanor	67,668	65,163	59,562	-12%	-9%
TOTAL	**98,420**	**92,282**	**86,705**	**-12%**	**-6%**

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

In 1996, just under one-third (30%) of adult arrests for felonies involved violence; this increased only slightly, to 32 percent, by 2000. For men, the change was similar (32% in 1996 versus 33% in 2000). For women, although the percentage of felonies involving violence was lower in both years, the increase between 1996 and 2000 was greater. Roughly one-quarter (24%) of arrests for felonies involved violence in 1996; five years later, that figure increased to 29 percent. There was less variation between genders for misdemeanor arrests; they decreased 13 percent for men and 8 percent for women (-12% overall).

From 1999 to 2000, the number of felony arrests remained relatively stable. Although the number of violent felonies increased for both men and women (4% overall), they increased to a much greater degree for women (14%) than for men (2%). Misdemeanor arrests were the only category to decrease for both men and women (-8% and –9%, respectively).

The number of juvenile felony arrests decreased almost twice as much more for boys (-23%) as for girls (-12%) during the five-year period (Table 10B). As was the case with adults, the number of violent felony arrests among juveniles fell for males (-18%), while it rose for females (15%).

Table 10B
Juvenile Arrests, by Level of Offense and Gender
San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Change/Difference	
	1996	*1999*	*2000*	*1996-2000*	*1999-2000*
Boys					
Felony	5,043	4,209	3,879	-23%	-8%
Felony Violent [8]	1,338	1,221	1,094	-18%	-10%
Percent Violent	**27%**	**29%**	**28%**	**1%**	**-1%**
Misdemeanor	7,204	8,329	8,237	14%	-1%
Status	2,444	2,803	2,706	11%	-3%
Total	**14,691**	**15,341**	**14,822**	**1%**	**-3%**
Girls					
Felony	979	880	860	-12%	-2%
Felony Violent [8]	219	226	251	15%	11%
Percent Violent	**22%**	**26%**	**29%**	**7%**	**3%**
Misdemeanor	2,583	3,069	2,986	16%	-3%
Status	1,390	1,520	1,503	8%	-1%
Total	**4,952**	**5,469**	**5,349**	**8%**	**-2%**
All Juveniles					
Felony	6,022	5,089	4,739	-21%	-7%
Felony Violent [8]	1,557	1,447	1,345	-14%	-7%
Percent Violent	**26%**	**28%**	**28%**	**2%**	**0%**
Misdemeanor	9,787	11,398	11,223	15%	-2%
Status	3,834	4,323	4,209	10%	-3%
TOTAL	**19,643**	**20,810**	**20,171**	**3%**	**-3%**

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

In 1996, about one-quarter (26%) of juvenile arrests for felonies involved violence; by 2000, this figure had increased to 28 percent. The trend for boys was similar (27% in 1996 versus 28% in 2000). Consistent with the findings for adult females, there was a sharper increase among girls. The proportion of felony arrests involving violence rose from 22 percent in 1996 to 29 percent in 2000. These findings are consistent with the national trend of more girls becoming involved in the juvenile justice system for increasingly serious and violent offenses.

Changes in the number of arrests for misdemeanors and status offenses were more consistent across genders, boys with a 14 percent increase and girls with a 16 percent increase (a 15% increase overall) in misdemeanor arrests, and boys with an 11 percent increase and girls with an 8 percent increase (a 10% increase overall) in status offense arrests.

In the one-year period, the number of felony arrests among juveniles declined eight percent for boys, compared to only two percent for girls. The number of arrests for felonies involving violence also decreased seven percent, but while there was a ten percent decline for boys, there was an eleven percent **increase** for girls. The percentage of felonies that were violent was very similar in both years, regardless of gender. Juvenile misdemeanor and status offenses arrests also saw little change.

Arrests by Type of Offense

From 1996 to 2000, the number of arrests declined in three of six offense categories (Table 11A).

Table 11A
Felony and Misdemeanor Total Arrests, by Type of Offense
San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Change	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
Violent [9]	17,244	16,331	17,262	<1%	6%
Property [10]	17,741	13,362	13,073	-26%	-2%
Weapons Offenses	2,072	1,622	1,488	-28%	-8%
Drug Law Violations [11]	22,067	23,268	22,883	4%	-2%
Other [12]	55,105	54,186	47,961	-13%	-11%
Status	3,834	4,323	4,209	10%	-3%
TOTAL	**118,063**	**113,092**	**106,876**	**-9%**	**-5%**

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

The most remarkable declines were in weapons offenses (-28%) and property offenses (-26%). The sharpest increase (10%) occurred in an offense category that applies only to juveniles, status offenses.

Between 1999 and 2000, the number of arrests declined in all but one offense category. The only category to reflect an increase in the number of arrests was violent offenses (6%), which is largely attributable to a greater number of arrests for homicide, rape, and aggravated assault among adults (not shown). "Other" offenses, with an eleven percent decline, and weapons offenses, with an eight percent decline, were the categories showing the largest decreases.

The changes in the number of adult arrests by offense category were very similar to the overall changes in both time periods. Again, the biggest declines during the five-year period occurred in weapons offenses (-33%) and property offenses (-27%) (Table 11B).

Table 11B
Felony and Misdemeanor Adult Arrests, by Type of Offense
San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Change	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
Violent [9]	14,020	13,282	14,164	1%	7%
Property [10]	12,086	8,773	8,820	-27%	1%
Weapon Offenses	1,401	995	944	-33%	-5%
Drug Law Violations [11]	20,030	21,461	21,023	5%	-2%
Other [12]	50,883	47,771	41,754	-18%	-13%
TOTAL	**98,420**	**92,282**	**86,705**	**-12%**	**-6%**

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

There were only slight increases in arrests for drug law violations (5%) and violent offenses (1%). In the one-year period, the number of adult arrests declined in all but two categories. Arrests for violent offenses showed the greatest increase at seven percent. Arrests for property offenses also rose slightly among adults (1%).

From 1996 to 2000, the number of juvenile arrests declined in all but two offense categories (Table 11C).

Table 11C
Felony and Misdemeanor Juvenile Arrests, by Type of Offense
San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Change	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
Violent [9]	3,224	3,049	3,098	-4%	2%
Property [10]	5,655	4,589	4,253	-25%	-7%
Weapon Offenses	671	627	544	-19%	-13%
Drug Law Violations [11]	2,037	1,807	1,860	-9%	3%
Other [12]	4,222	6,415	6,207	47%	-3%
Status	3,834	4,323	4,209	10%	-3%
TOTAL	**19,643**	**20,810**	**20,171**	**3%**	**-3%**

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

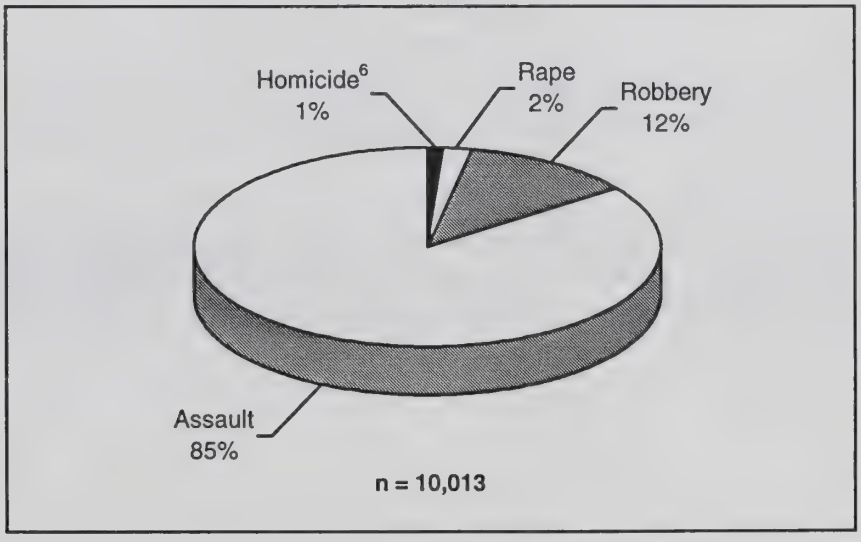
The number of property offense arrests decreased by one-quarter (-25%) and the number of arrests for weapons offenses decreased 19 percent. Arrests for "other" offenses increased by almost one-half (47%). This increase was strongly associated with a 225 percent rise in arrests for other misdemeanors, a 116 percent rise in arrests for disturbing the peace, and a 41 percent rise in arrests for liquor law violations (not shown). As previously noted, arrests for status offenses rose ten percent.

During the one-year span from 1999 to 2000, arrests for weapons offenses showed the biggest decline at 13 percent. Additionally, property offense arrests decreased seven percent. While arrests for drug law violations declined among adults, they increased three percent among juveniles. Both juvenile and adult arrests for violent offenses increased, juveniles by only two percent.

Arrests for Violent Offenses

Assaults accounted for an overwhelming majority (85%) of arrests for violent offenses in 2000 (Figure 5).

Figure 5
Felony Violent Arrests
San Diego Region, 2000

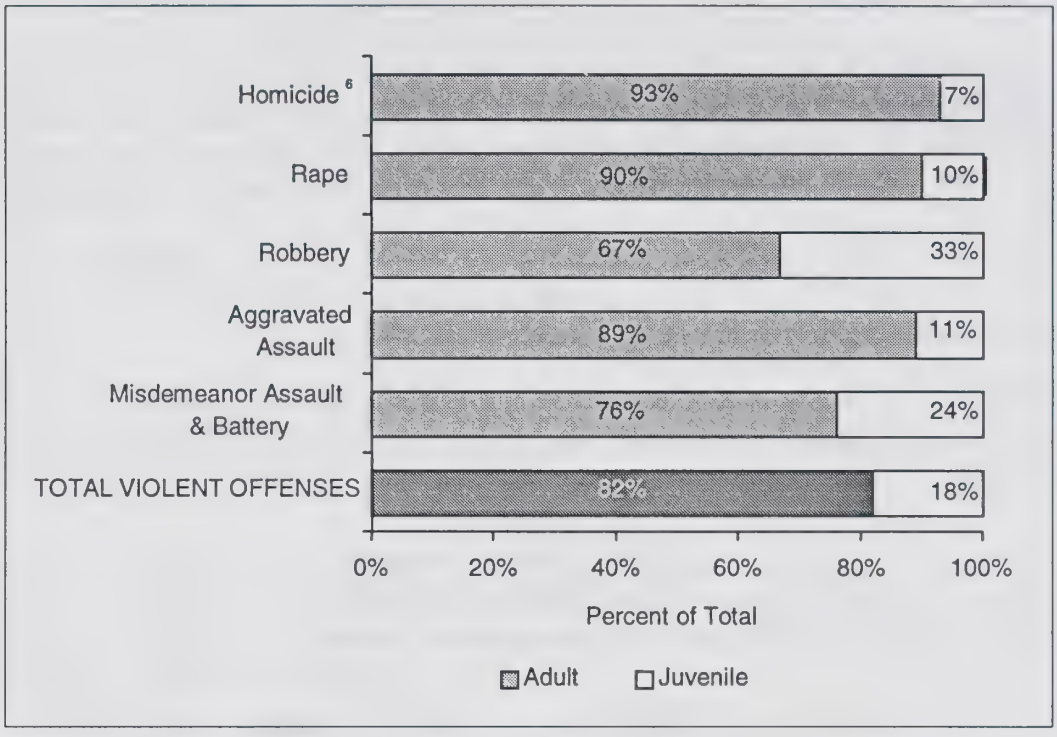


SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Slightly more than one in ten (12%) arrests for violent offenses were for robbery, two percent were for rape, and one percent was for homicide. The breakdown of arrests for violent offenses was very similar to 1996 and 1999 (not shown).

Juvenile arrests represented nearly one in five (18%) of all arrests for violent offenses (Figure 6).

Figure 6
Total Violent Arrests
San Diego Region, 2000



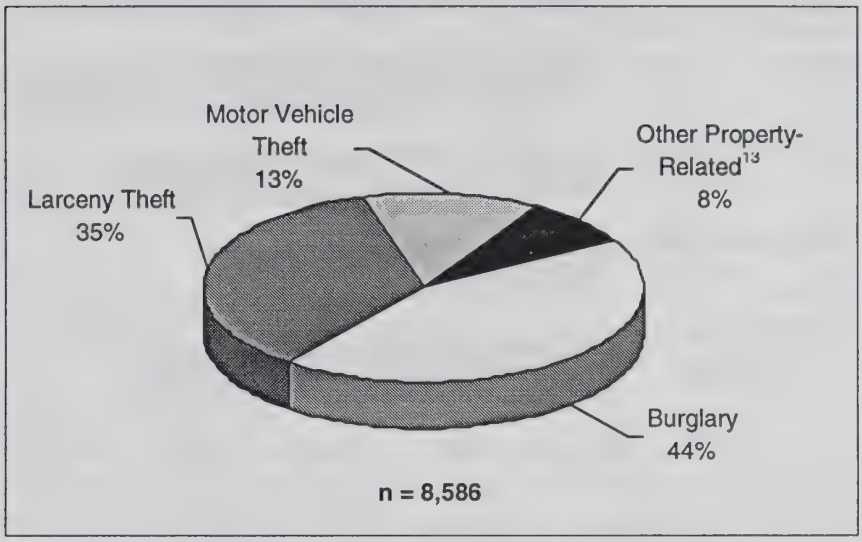
SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

One in three (33%) arrests for robbery and nearly one in four (24%) arrests for misdemeanor assault and battery involved juveniles, while adults accounted for more than nine of ten arrests for homicide (93%), 90 percent of rape arrests, and 89 percent of arrests for aggravated assault.

Arrests for Property Offenses

In 2000, nearly half (44%) of arrests for property offenses were for burglary and more than one-third (35%) were for larceny theft (Figure 7).

Figure 7
Felony Property Arrests
San Diego Region, 1999

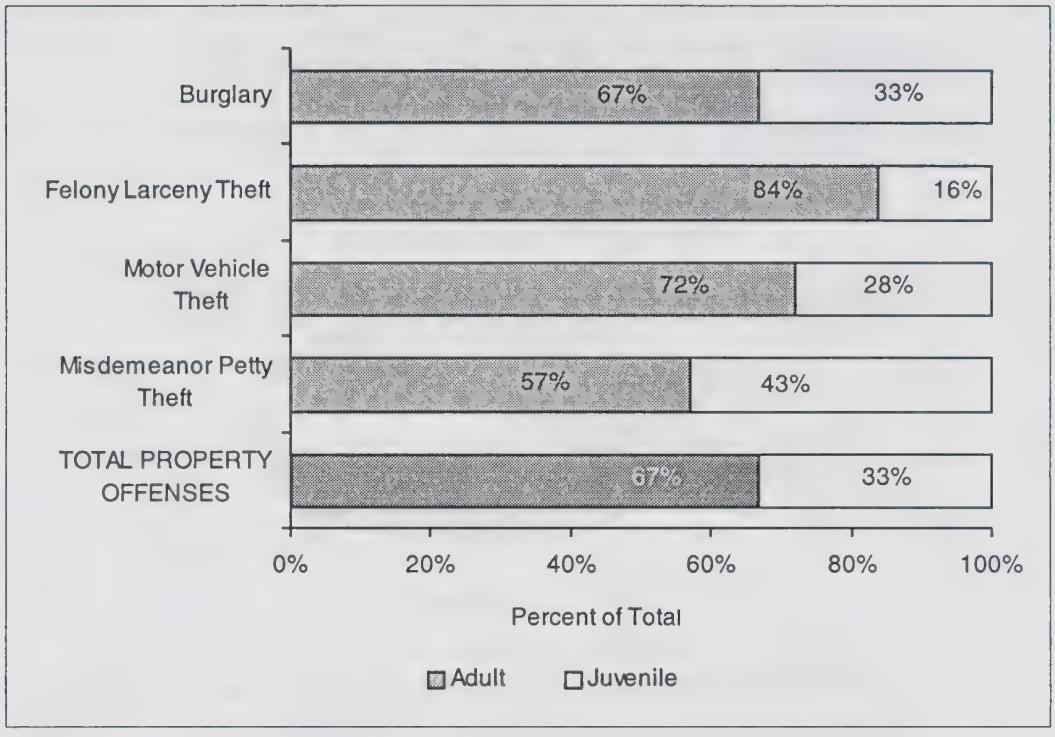


SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Motor vehicle theft accounted for 13 percent and other property-related offenses accounted for the remaining 8 percent of arrests. This is similar to the distribution of arrests for property offenses in both 1996 and 1999 (not shown).

Juveniles accounted for a greater proportion of arrests for property offenses (33%) than violent offenses (18%) (Figure 8).

Figure 8
Total Property Arrests
San Diego Region, 2000



SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Relative to the average for all property arrests, juveniles were over-represented in arrests for misdemeanor petty theft (43%) and under-represented in arrests for felony larceny theft (16%). One in three (33%) arrests for burglary and 28 percent of arrests for motor vehicle theft involved juveniles.

ARRESTS FOR STATUS OFFENSES

From 1996 to 2000, arrests for status offenses rose ten percent overall (Table 12).

Table 12
Status Arrests, by Offense
San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Change	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
Truancy [14]	277	493	868	213%	76%
Runaway	577	544	564	-2%	4%
Curfew [14]	2,387	2,377	1,997	-16%	-16%
Incorrigible [7]	62	29	16	--	--
Other Status [14]	531	880	764	44%	-13%
TOTAL [14]	**3,834**	**4,323**	**4,209**	**10%**	**-3%**

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

As previously noted, only juveniles are charged with status offenses. The change in the number of arrests in this five-year period showed a great deal of variation by specific type of offense. Truancy arrests rose considerably, 213 percent (277 in 1996, compared to 868 in 2000). This, however, is perhaps more a reflection of increased attention to truancy issues than purely an increase in the number of offenses. Arrests for "other" status offenses increased notably as well, 44 percent. The declines were of smaller magnitude than the increases. Arrests for curfew violations decreased 16 percent and arrests for runaways declined 2 percent. There were too few arrests for incorrigible status to measure a meaningful change.

The 1999 to 2000 period represented an overall decrease in arrests for status offenses (-3%). Truancy arrests again saw the largest increase at 76 percent, suggesting continued law enforcement focus, while arrests for runaways increased only slightly (4%). Arrests for curfew violations and for "other" status offenses both declined (-16% and -13%, respectively).

For detailed information on status offense arrests by jurisdiction, see Appendix A.

Arrests for Vandalism/Graffiti

Arrests for vandalism and graffiti rose seven percent between 1996 and 2000 (Table 13).

Table 13
Arrests for Vandalism/Graffiti
San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Change	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
Adult	535	489	519	-3%	6%
Juvenile	868	935	978	13%	5%
TOTAL	**1,403**	**1,424**	**1,497**	**7%**	**5%**

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

This is largely attributable to a 13 percent increase among juveniles—who account for a disproportionate number of such arrests—in contrast to a 3 percent decrease among adults. During the one-year period, vandalism and graffiti arrests increased six percent among adults and five percent among juveniles (5% overall).

Arrests for Drug Offenses

Drug-Related Arrests by Type of Offense

Adult felony drug arrests declined six percent between 1996 and 2000 (Table 14A).

Table 14A
Adult Alcohol- and Drug-Related Arrests, by Offense
San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

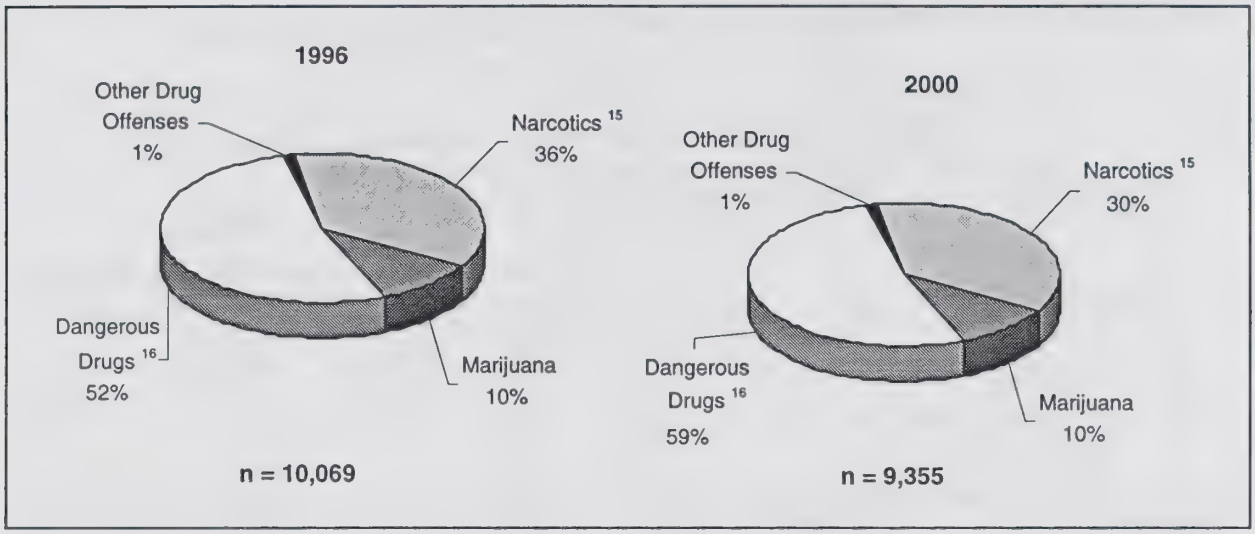
				Change	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
Felony					
Narcotics [15]	3,482	3,090	2,706	-22%	-12%
Marijuana	860	837	755	-12%	-10%
Dangerous Drugs [16]	5,093	5,297	5,392	6%	2%
Other Drug Offenses	119	136	82	-31%	-40%
Driving Under the Influence	357	353	360	1%	2%
Total	9,911	9,713	9,295	-6%	-4%
Misdemeanor					
Marijuana	3,065	3,631	3,656	19%	1%
Other Drug Offenses [17]	7,411	8,470	8,432	14%	<-1%
Drunk	8,251	7,688	7,736	-6%	1%
Liquor Laws	1,515	2,272	1,964	30%	-14%
Driving Under the Influence	15,063	13,963	13,973	-7%	<1%
Total	35,305	36,024	35,761	1%	-1%
TOTAL	**45,216**	**45,737**	**45,056**	**<-1%**	**-1%**

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Arrests for "other" drug offenses saw the greatest decline, 31 percent, followed by narcotics with a 22 percent drop and marijuana with a 12 percent drop. Arrests for dangerous drugs and driving under the influence both increased, six percent and one percent, respectively.

Dangerous drugs accounted for well over half (59%) of felony drug arrests in 2000 (Figure 9).

Figure 9
Felony Drug-Related Arrests
San Diego Region, 1996 and 2000



NOTE: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Just under one-third (30%) of arrests involved narcotics and one in ten (10%) involved marijuana. This is roughly the same distribution as in 1996, with dangerous drugs accounting for a slightly lower proportion (53%) and narcotics accounting for a slightly higher proportion (36%) of arrests.

Overall adult felony drug arrests decreased slightly (-4%) in the one-year span between 1999 and 2000. Arrests for other drug offenses experience the largest decline (-40%), followed by narcotics (-12%) and marijuana (-10%).

Between 1996 and 2000 the number of juvenile arrests in all categories of felony drug offenses fell (Table 14B).

Table 14B
Juvenile Alcohol- and Drug-Related Arrests, by Offense
San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Change	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
Felony					
Narcotics [15]	148	86	85	-43%	-1%
Marijuana	175	159	160	-9%	1%
Dangerous Drugs [16]	191	151	170	-11%	13%
Other Drug Offenses [7]	1	8	5	--	--
Driving Under the Influence [7]	5	6	9	--	--
Total	520	410	429	-18%	5%
Misdemeanor					
Marijuana	1,219	1,130	1,179	-3%	4%
Other Drug Offenses [17]	303	273	261	-14%	-4%
Drunk	536	543	449	-16%	-17%
Liquor Laws	386	581	545	41%	-6%
Driving Under the Influence	134	160	136	1%	-15%
Total	2,578	2,687	2,570	<-1%	-4%
TOTAL	**3,098**	**3,097**	**2,999**	**-3%**	**-3%**

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

The overall decline in felony drug arrests was 18 percent, influenced heavily by a 43 percent decline in narcotics arrests. The number of juveniles arrested for dangerous drugs and marijuana decreased nine and eleven percent, respectively.

The one-year period from 1999 to 2000 represented a five percent increase in the overall number of felony drug arrests among juveniles. This is associated with a 13 percent increase in dangerous drug arrests, as narcotics and marijuana arrests remained practically unchanged.

In the case of adult **misdemeanor** drug arrests, modest declines in some categories were offset by sharper increases in other categories, for an overall increase of one percent in the five-year span between 1996 and 2000. Arrests for driving under the influence and public drunkenness decreased (-7% and -6%, respectively). Arrests for liquor law violations increased by nearly one-third (30%), marijuana-related arrests rose 19 percent, and arrests for "other" drug offenses rose 14 percent.

Adult misdemeanor drug arrests showed only a very slight decrease between 1999 and 2000 (-1%). In fact, in every category but liquor law violations, which saw a 14 percent decline, the number of arrests changed by one percent or less in either direction.

Consistent with the adult trends between 1996 and 2000, results were somewhat mixed with respect to misdemeanor drug arrests among juveniles. There was essentially no change (<-1%) in the overall number of misdemeanor drug arrests in the five-year period. However, arrests for liquor law violations *increased* 41 percent. Arrests for public drunkenness saw the largest decline at 16 percent.

There was only a slight decrease (-4%) in the number of misdemeanor drug arrests among juveniles from 1999 to 2000. Arrests for public drunkenness saw the greatest decline at 17 percent, followed closely by arrests for driving under the influence, which saw a 15 percent drop. During the same period, marijuana arrests **rose** four percent.

Combined adult and juvenile figures for alcohol and drug arrests by offense can be found in Appendix A.

Drug-Related Arrests by Sales and Possession

From 1996 to 2000, adult drug arrests related to possession or use increased slightly (1%) (Table 15A). Within the specific types of drugs, arrests for possession or use declined only for narcotics (-26%).

Table 15A
Adult Drug-Related Arrests, by Sales and Possession
San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Change	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
Narcotics [15]					
Possession/Use	2,136	1,870	1,575	-26%	-16%
Sales	1,346	1,220	1,131	-16%	-7%
Total	**3,482**	**3,090**	**2,706**	**-22%**	**-12%**
Marijuana					
Possession/Use	3,177	3,745	3,772	19%	1%
Possession at School	90	130	123	37%	-5%
Possession While Driving	2,968	3,497	3,526	19%	1%
Other Possession Violations	119	118	123	3%	4%
Sales	748	723	639	-15%	-12%
Total	**3,925**	**4,468**	**4,411**	**12%**	**-1%**
Dangerous Drugs [16]					
Possession/Use	3,768	3,764	3,858	2%	2%
Sales	1,325	1,533	1,534	16%	<1%
Total	**5,093**	**5,297**	**5,392**	**6%**	**2%**
Narcotics, Marijuana, and Dangerous Drugs					
Possession/Use	9,081	9,379	9,205	1%	-2%
Sales	3,419	3,476	3,304	-3%	-5%
TOTAL ALL DRUGS	**12,500**	**12,855**	**12,509**	**<1%**	**-3%**

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Arrests for marijuana possession or use increased 19 percent, largely due to a 19 percent rise in arrests for possession while driving. (Although the percentage increase in arrests for possession at school was greater (37%), this represented only 33 additional arrests.)

Between 1999 and 2000, adult arrests for possession or use of drugs declined two percent. Arrests for narcotics possession or use decreased (-16%), while arrests for the possession or use of marijuana and dangerous drugs only slightly increased (1% and 2% respectively).

While overall adult arrests for drug possession or use increased slightly between 1996 and 2000, arrests for drug sales *decreased* slightly over the same five-year period (-3%) (Table 15A). Arrests

for the sale of narcotics and marijuana both declined (-16% and –15%, respectively), whereas arrests for the sale of dangerous drugs rose 16 percent.

The 1999 to 2000 period saw a decline in adult arrests for drug sales, five percent overall (Table 15A). Arrests for the sale of narcotics and marijuana again dropped (-7% and –12%, respectively), while arrests for the sale of dangerous drugs remained fairly stable.

Between 1996 and 2000, juvenile arrests for drug possession or use declined six percent, compared to a one percent increase among adults (Table 15B).

Table 15B
Juvenile Drug-Related Arrests, by Sales and Possession
San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Change	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
Narcotics [15]					
Possession/Use	62	34	45	-27%	32%
Sales	86	52	40	-53%	-23%
Total	**148**	**86**	**85**	**-43%**	**-1%**
Marijuana					
Possession/Use	1,274	1,178	1,222	-4%	4%
Possession at School	482	426	529	10%	24%
Possession While Driving	732	694	645	-12%	-7%
Other Possession Violations	60	58	48	-20%	-17%
Sales	120	111	117	-3%	5%
Total	**1,394**	**1,289**	**1,339**	**-4%**	**4%**
Dangerous Drugs [16]					
Possession/Use	151	118	130	-14%	10%
Sales	40	33	40	0%	21%
Total	**191**	**151**	**170**	**-11%**	**13%**
Narcotics, Marijuana, and Dangerous Drugs					
Possession/Use	1,487	1,330	1,397	-6%	5%
Sales	246	196	197	-20%	1%
TOTAL ALL DRUGS	**1,733**	**1,526**	**1,594**	**-8%**	**4%**

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Juvenile arrests for drug possession or use rose five percent from 1999 to 2000 (Table 15B). There were increases in arrests for every category of drug: 32 percent for narcotics (compared to a 16 percent decrease for adults), 10 percent for dangerous drugs, and 4 percent for marijuana.

Arrests for possession or use decreased for every category of drug: 27 percent for narcotics, 14 percent for dangerous drugs, and 4 percent for marijuana. For adults, the only decline during the period was for marijuana possession or use.

Arrests for drug sales declined to a much greater extent for juveniles (-20%) than for adults (-3%) in the five-year period (Tables 15B and 15A). However, higher percentage increases among juveniles are primarily a result of much lower overall arrest numbers. The 20 percent decrease in drug sales among juveniles was related to a 53 percent decrease in arrests for the sale of narcotics (which, notably, only represents 46 fewer arrests).

In the one-year span from 1999 and 2000, juvenile arrests for drug sales increased slightly (1%). There was a considerable decline in arrests for the sale of narcotics (-23%), but this was accompanied by increases in arrests for the sale of dangerous drugs (21%, compared to less than 1% among adults) and marijuana (5%, compared to -12% - a **decrease** - among adults).

Total drug arrests by sales and possession, rather than separate juvenile and adult figures, are located in Appendix A.

Arrest for Weapons' Offenses

Between 1996 and 2000, adult weapons arrests decreased by one-third (-33%), including a 62 percent drop in misdemeanor arrests and a 19 percent drop in felony arrests (Table 16).

Table 16
Weapons Arrests
San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Change	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
Adult					
Felony	956	782	777	-19%	-1%
Misdemeanor	445	213	167	-62%	-22%
Total	1,401	995	944	-33%	-5%
Juvenile					
Felony	546	559	487	-11%	-13%
Misdemeanor	125	68	57	-54%	-16%
Total	671	627	544	-19%	-13%
TOTAL	**2,072**	**1,622**	**1,488**	**-28%**	**-8%**

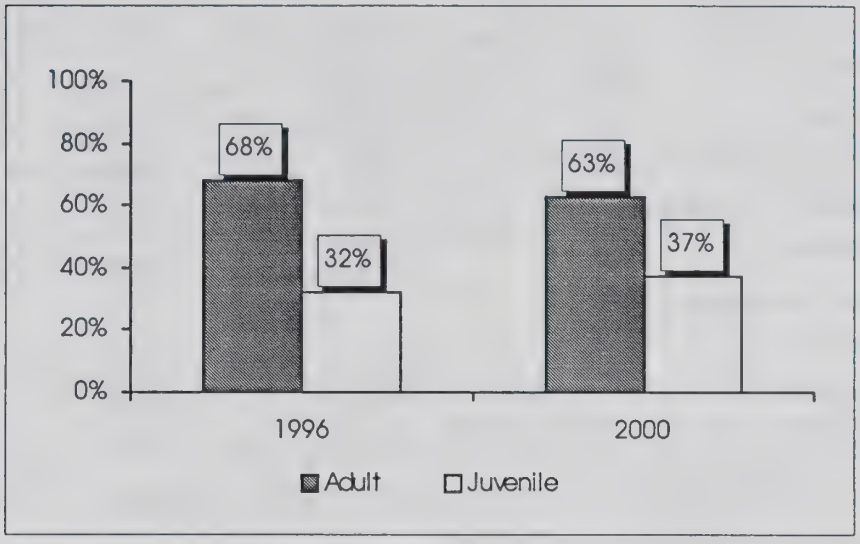
SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

There was a smaller decline in weapons arrests among juveniles (19%), but a similarly large decline in misdemeanor weapons arrests, which decreased by more than one-half (-54%, from only 125 in 1996 to 57 in 2000). Felony weapons arrests among juveniles declined eleven percent.

Weapons arrests declined for both adults (-5%) and juveniles (-13%) from 1999 to 2000, although during this period they decreased more for juveniles than for adults. Among adults there was a much steeper decline in arrests for misdemeanor weapons arrests (-22%) than for felony weapons arrests (-1%). For juveniles, the categories were more consistent; there was a 16 percent drop in misdemeanor arrests and a 13 percent drop in felony arrests.

While weapons arrests for juveniles are declining, juveniles accounted for a higher proportion of these arrests in 2000 (37%) than in 1996 (32%) (Figure 10).

Figure 10
Arrests for Weapons' Violations
San Diego Region, 1996 and 2000



SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

ADULT CASE PROCESSING

After arresting an adult offender, law enforcement agencies may submit a request for charges to be filed. All filings containing felony charges are initially handled by the San Diego County District Attorney. The district attorney also responds to requests for misdemeanor filings for each city in the region except San Diego and Poway, which contract with the San Diego City Attorney. Following a review of the case, a complaint will either be filed with the court (issued) or rejected by the prosecutor. In some instances, the district attorney may reduce a felony charge to a misdemeanor. Because many requests for filings are reviewed by both the district attorney and the city attorney, some double-counting is possible; therefore, total cases submitted to the two offices should not be combined.

From 1996 to 1999, the total number of cases presented to the district attorney's office fell from 91,163 to 67,908, a decrease of roughly one-quarter (-26%) (Table 17).

Table 17
Issuances [18] and Rejections
District Attorney's Office
San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Change/Difference	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
Felony Cases					
Cases Presented [14]	37,649	28,448	30,573	-19%	7%
Percent Issued as Felonies	67%	63%	67%	0%	4%
Percent Issued as Misdemeanors	15%	14%	13%	-2%	-1%
Percent Rejected	18%	23%	20%	2%	-3%
Misdemeanor/Infraction Cases					
Cases Presented	53,514	33,443	37,335	-30%	12%
Percent Issued	87%	85%	89%	2%	4%
Percent Rejected	13%	15%	11%	-2%	-4%
TOTAL CASES PRESENTED	**91,163**	**61,891**	**67,908**	**-26%**	**10%**

SOURCES: San Diego District Attorney's Office; SANDAG

The overall decline includes a 30 percent reduction in misdemeanor cases and a 19 percent reduction in felony cases. Between 1999 and 2000, the total number of cases presented rose from 61,891 to 67,908 (10%). There were increases in the number of felony cases as well as the number of misdemeanor cases (7% and 12%, respectively). For both felony- and misdemeanor-level offenses, the percentage of cases issued showed little variation across the three comparison years. Roughly eight in ten felony cases and just under nine in ten misdemeanor cases were issued. Around two-thirds of felony cases were issued as felonies; approximately 15 percent were reduced to misdemeanors.

Between 1996 and 2000, the number of cases presented to the city attorney decreased from 41,281 to 37,625 (-9%) (Table 18).

Table 18

Issuances and Rejections
City Attorney's Office
San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Change/Difference	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
Total Cases Presented	**41,281**	**38,575**	**37,625**	**-9%**	**-2%**
Percent Issued	86%	90%	91%	5%	1%
Percent Rejected [20]	14%	10%	9%	-5%	-1%

NOTE: Cases presented include misdemeanors and infractions.

SOURCES: San Diego City Attorney's Office; SANDAG

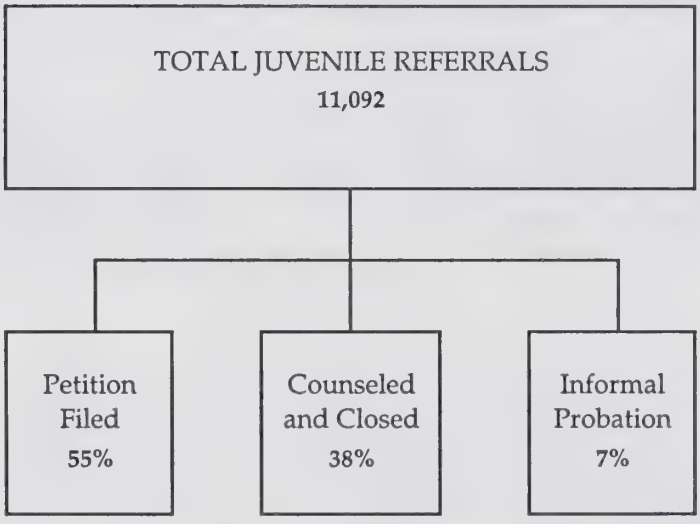
From 1999 to 2000, cases presented to the city attorney decreased slightly, from 38,575 to 37,625 (-2%). Again, there was little variation in the percentage of cases issued across the three comparison years. In 1996, 86 percent of cases were issued, compared to 90 percent in 1999 and 91 percent in 2000.

JUVENILE PROBATION

If a juvenile is referred to probation upon arrest for a criminal law violation, probation may take one of three actions: refer the case to the District Attorney's office for the filing of a petition with Juvenile Court, place the minor on Informal Supervision (a six-month contract, also referred to as informal probation), or counsel the minor and close the case (i.e., divert the case from the juvenile justice system altogether). Below are statistics compiled by the San Diego County Probation Department regarding actions taken with respect to juvenile referrals in 2000.

A petition was filed in over half (55%) of the cases referred to probation in 2000 (Figure 11).

Figure 11
Response to Juvenile Referrals to Probation
San Diego Region, 2000



NOTE: Percentages are based on those cases with ***status or disposition information that is known at this time.***

SOURCES: San Diego County Probation Department; SANDAG

Of those cases prosecuted in Juvenile Court and for which case dispositions were known, 89 percent resulted in true findings (similar to a conviction in adult court) (not shown).

For a detailed summary of referral status and petition dispositions by year (1996 through 2000), see Appendix A.

ARREST NOTES

1. The populations used to calculate arrest rates include individuals ten years and older, based upon July 1, 2000 revised population estimates provided by the California Department of Finance (DOF). In 1997, the DOF figures were revised based upon the Census Bureau estimates, which allow for address change data (e.g., out-of-state relocation) obtained from the Internal Revenue Service. Therefore, rates reported in prior reports will differ.

2. The ethnic groups in this report are referred to as Hispanics, Whites, Blacks, and Asian & Others in the text. While many people may prefer to identify themselves as African American rather than Black, Latino rather than Hispanic, or as a member of a particular ethnic group rather than White or Asian, SANDAG uses the terminology consistent with the 1990 Census questionnaire to ensure comparability with historical data.

3. Beginning in the year 2000, SANDAG is using January 1 population estimates from the Department of Finance to produce estimates for each jurisdiction of their populations age ten years and older.

4. Arrest data for individual cities/areas within the Sheriff's jurisdiction were not reported separately prior to 1997.

5. The "Total" rate includes arrests made in the San Diego region by the following agencies: San Diego Harbor Police, California Highway Patrol, California State University San Marcos, San Diego State University, University of California San Diego, and the California State Department of Parks and Recreation.

6. Homicide includes manslaughter (vehicular and non-vehicular).

7. The percent change is not presented due to the small number of arrests presented for comparison.

8. Felony-level violent offenses include homicide, manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

9. Violent offenses include homicide, felony and misdemeanor manslaughter (vehicular and non-vehicular), rape, robbery, and felony and misdemeanor assault.

10. Property offenses include burglary, grand larceny (property value more than $400) and petty larceny (value $400 and less), and motor vehicle theft.

11. Drug law violations include misdemeanor glue sniffing.

12. Other offenses include: kidnapping, forgery/checks/access cards, other theft-related offenses, arson, lewd conduct and other sex-related offenses, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, drunk in public, liquor laws, vandalism, driving under the

influence, hit and run, other selected traffic offenses, and escape, bookmaking, and other misdemeanors and felonies.

13. "Other" property-related felony offenses include forgery/checks/access cards.

14. Variations in law enforcement and prosecution focus and emphasis, impact the number of arrests/juvenile contacts for status offenses.

15. "Narcotics" include heroin, morphine, and barbiturates.

16. "Dangerous Drugs" include methamphetamine, cocaine/crack, and hallucinogens.

17. "Other drug offenses" include misdemeanor glue sniffing.

18. Issuances are based upon the number of adult defendants and do not include misdemeanors and infractions submitted to the San Diego City Attorney.

19. Cases presented do not include cases rejected on conditional basis pending further review, or cases referred to other agencies prior to the district attorney's opening an investigation.

20. Cases presented include misdemeanors and infractions.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Table A.1
Number of Adult Felony Arrests, by Type, by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 2000

	Homicide [1]	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Weapons Offenses	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Drug Law Violations	Driving Under the Influence	Other [2]	TOTAL
Carlsbad	3	5	18	81	7	70	89	12	215	12	45	557
Chula Vista	5	15	58	454	65	248	233	75	545	12	176	1,886
Coronado	0	1	0	16	1	12	6	3	10	2	30	81
El Cajon	1	6	31	368	42	113	146	30	363	5	122	1,227
Escondido	9	8	39	495	59	172	146	50	462	30	225	1,695
La Mesa	1	10	14	124	13	55	46	4	90	3	54	414
National City	7	8	55	270	27	110	104	11	164	16	99	871
Oceanside	2	23	46	674	64	199	156	14	521	32	125	1,856
San Diego	33	83	408	3,617	317	891	1,060	333	4,953	41	1,120	12,856
Sheriff - Total [3]	16	31	150	1,368	162	634	526	137	1,403	22	429	4,878
Del Mar	0	1	0	0	2	1	5	1	6	1	2	19
Encinitas	0	2	8	57	11	36	37	3	70	2	18	244
Imperial Beach	1	0	4	57	16	20	10	17	67	1	16	209
Lemon Grove	2	2	7	59	3	46	12	11	38	1	23	204
Poway	1	1	1	35	9	20	15	1	52	2	15	152
San Marcos	0	0	3	101	17	30	28	10	109	1	41	340
Santee	0	1	7	62	14	44	33	3	65	1	25	255
Solana Beach	0	0	3	9	1	3	7	0	15	0	3	41
Vista	1	6	28	150	16	91	82	14	214	6	39	647
Unincorporated [4]	11	18	89	838	73	343	297	77	767	7	247	2,767
San Diego Harbor Police	0	1	1	15	5	5	17	3	49	0	7	103
California Highway Patrol	11	0	0	70	10	4	14	136	141	185	72	643
California State University San Marcos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Diego State University	0	1	1	8	2	6	4	3	14	0	7	46
University of California San Diego	0	0	0	4	2	5	2	4	2	0	0	19
State Parks and Recreation	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	3	0	3	11
TOTAL	**88**	**192**	**821**	**7,567**	**777**	**2,524**	**2,550**	**815**	**8,935**	**360**	**2,514**	**27,143**

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.2
Number of Juvenile Felony Arrests, by Type, by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 2000

	Homicide [1]	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Weapons Offenses	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Drug Law Violations	Driving Under the Influence	Other [2]	TOTAL
Carlsbad	0	1	2	23	2	24	11	3	9	0	17	92
Chula Vista	0	2	37	79	51	129	25	25	35	2	40	425
Coronado	0	0	0	0	2	12	2	2	0	0	3	21
El Cajon	0	1	17	36	35	65	22	6	13	0	14	209
Escondido	0	0	12	32	31	73	15	23	21	0	27	234
La Mesa	0	1	18	13	7	26	13	2	3	0	12	95
National City	1	0	11	19	16	61	16	1	14	1	7	147
Oceanside	0	5	13	54	20	70	23	7	18	0	33	243
San Diego	5	6	227	456	219	484	213	165	225	1	173	2,174
Sheriff - Total [3]	1	5	60	208	102	296	131	59	80	1	119	1,062
Del Mar	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Encinitas	0	0	5	3	4	10	4	1	8	1	2	38
Imperial Beach	0	1	9	8	12	15	5	4	4	0	5	63
Lemon Grove	0	0	0	8	2	6	4	3	2	0	7	32
Poway	0	0	2	15	5	25	11	2	6	0	4	70
San Marcos	0	1	8	20	13	13	15	1	9	0	17	97
Santee	0	0	3	22	8	40	1	5	3	0	13	95
Solana Beach	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Vista	0	1	9	17	9	35	23	5	15	0	10	124
Unincorporated [4]	1	2	22	114	48	151	68	38	33	0	61	538
San Diego Harbor Police	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
California Highway Patrol	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	18	1	4	3	28
California State University San Marcos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Diego State University	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	6
University of California San Diego	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
State Parks and Recreation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**7**	**21**	**397**	**920**	**487**	**1,243**	**475**	**312**	**420**	**9**	**448**	**4,739**

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.3
Number of Adult Misdemeanor Arrests, by Type, by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 2000

	Manslaughter/ Assault and Battery	Weapons Offenses	Petty Theft	Vandalism	Drug Law Violations [5]	Drunk/ Liquor Laws	Driving Under the Influence	Other [6]	TOTAL
Carlsbad	101	7	104	8	157	368	271	213	1,229
Chula Vista	369	13	297	49	394	323	430	287	2,162
Coronado	12	1	1	1	9	30	86	53	193
El Cajon	285	10	181	26	569	448	261	441	2,221
Escondido	357	6	174	19	710	791	626	670	3,353
La Mesa	135	2	61	7	70	137	155	119	686
National City	118	3	90	4	241	271	192	125	1,044
Oceanside	215	6	142	17	709	257	612	1,373	3,331
San Diego	2,789	59	1,513	300	7,248	4,112	3,646	8,935	28,602
Sheriff - Total [3]	996	27	301	60	1,538	2,394	1,455	1,260	8,031
Del Mar	3	0	1	0	7	29	16	5	61
Encinitas	57	0	19	5	105	229	225	53	693
Imperial Beach	66	3	5	4	82	268	91	206	725
Lemon Grove	28	0	13	2	21	46	76	13	199
Poway	40	2	23	1	83	43	144	47	383
San Marcos	75	4	14	6	200	223	173	50	745
Santee	66	4	68	6	93	112	65	102	516
Solana Beach	15	0	2	0	21	46	41	6	131
Vista	130	1	43	4	180	331	255	78	1,022
Unincorporated [4]	516	13	113	32	746	1,067	369	700	3,556
San Diego Harbor Police	56	21	22	5	256	97	94	606	1,157
California Highway Patrol	42	10	1	12	86	9	6,022	294	6,476
California State University San Marcos	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	4
San Diego State University	12	1	19	10	74	259	83	67	525
University of California San Diego	1	0	24	0	8	29	12	42	116
California State Parks and Recreation	8	1	0	1	19	174	26	203	432
TOTAL	5,496	167	2,931	519	12,088	9,700	13,973	14,688	59,562

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.4
Number of Juvenile Misdemeanor and Status Arrests, by Type, by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 2000

	Manslaughter/ Assault and Battery	Weapons Offenses	Petty Theft	Vandalism	Drug Law Violations [5]	Drunk/ Liquor Laws	Driving Under the Influence	Other [6]	Total Misdemeanor	Status	TOTAL
Carlsbad	27	1	102	15	62	37	2	128	374	39	413
Chula Vista	140	6	223	107	136	35	6	128	781	393	1,174
Coronado	2	0	6	6	7	12	0	49	82	20	102
El Cajon	71	4	203	27	76	46	4	63	494	145	639
Escondido	91	2	129	60	86	63	9	223	663	305	968
La Mesa	56	3	65	15	20	13	1	22	195	30	225
National City	21	1	95	16	21	25	1	27	207	59	266
Oceanside	55	2	90	69	98	33	10	73	430	341	771
San Diego	932	28	1,055	444	571	461	28	2,235	5,754	2,166	7,920
Sheriff - Total [3]	349	8	252	214	350	198	21	629	2,021	686	2,707
Del Mar	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	2
Encinitas	8	0	23	1	8	9	3	18	70	42	112
Imperial Beach	31	0	3	19	22	19	0	51	145	39	184
Lemon Grove	8	0	2	2	9	1	1	7	30	21	51
Poway	21	0	25	9	25	18	3	47	148	65	213
San Marcos	29	0	8	23	28	18	3	93	202	72	274
Santee	41	2	34	10	40	24	1	114	266	67	333
Solana Beach	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	4	2	6
Vista	29	1	34	22	39	19	4	32	180	67	247
Unincorporated [4]	182	5	122	127	179	87	6	266	974	311	1,285
San Diego Harbor Police	2	1	1	4	3	5	0	19	35	16	51
California Highway Patrol	5	0	0	1	4	4	53	26	93	0	93
California State University San Marcos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Diego State University	0	0	1	0	2	8	0	2	13	0	13
University of California San Diego	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	4	7
California State Parks and Recreation	2	1	0	0	4	53	1	17	78	5	83
TOTAL	**1,753**	**57**	**2,223**	**978**	**1,440**	**994**	**136**	**3,642**	**11,223**	**4,209**	**15,432**

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.5
Number of Arrests, Adult and Juvenile
Five California Counties and State of California, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Change	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
Los Angeles					
Adult	382,021	325,790	287,640	-25%	-12%
Juvenile	63,002	63,537	56,294	-11%	-11%
Total	445,023	389,327	343,934	-23%	-12%
Orange					
Adult	97,114	88,874	85,854	-12%	-3%
Juvenile	19,164	17,755	15,528	-19%	-13%
Total	116,278	106,629	101,382	-13%	-5%
San Bernardino					
Adult	66,006	64,692	66,974	1%	4%
Juvenile	15,557	18,327	17,992	16%	-2%
Total	81,563	83,019	84,966	4%	2%
San Diego					
Adult	**98,420**	**92,282**	**86,705**	**-12%**	**-6%**
Juvenile	**19,643**	**20,810**	**20,171**	**3%**	**-3%**
Total	**118,063**	**113,092**	**106,876**	**-9%**	**-5%**
Santa Clara					
Adult	60,665	57,388	55,560	-8%	-3%
Juvenile	15,065	11,693	11,264	-25%	-4%
Total	75,730	69,081	66,824	-12%	-3%
Statewide					
Adult	1,348,340	1,238,334	1,181,803	-12%	-5%
Juvenile	274,195	258,125	243,090	-11%	-6%
Total	1,622,535	1,496,459	1,424,893	-12%	-5%

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.6
Proportion of Total Arrests, Adult and Juvenile
San Diego Region, 1981-2000

	Adult	Juvenile	Total Arrests
1981	86%	14%	157,263
1982	87%	13%	148,614
1983	89%	11%	143,170
1984	88%	12%	148,492
1985	88%	12%	147,024
1986	89%	11%	150,019
1987	90%	10%	165,121
1988	90%	10%	157,797
1989	89%	11%	153,668
1990	88%	12%	160,024
1991	87%	13%	153,673
1992	85%	15%	134,355
1993	84%	16%	131,922
1994	83%	17%	132,523
1995	85%	15%	127,276
1996	83%	17%	118,063
1997	83%	17%	114,175
1998	82%	18%	116,797
1999	82%	18%	113,092
2000	81%	19%	106,876

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.7
Proportion of Felony Arrests, Adult and Juvenile
San Diego Region, 1981-2000

	Adult	Juvenile	Total Felony Arrests
1981	77%	23%	27,458
1982	78%	22%	25,187
1983	82%	18%	22,945
1984	80%	20%	23,259
1985	82%	18%	25,326
1986	85%	15%	32,119
1987	87%	13%	36,948
1988	87%	13%	40,751
1989	86%	14%	44,929
1990	86%	14%	43,552
1991	84%	16%	42,520
1992	85%	15%	43,092
1993	85%	15%	42,631
1994	86%	14%	43,135
1995	86%	14%	40,963
1996	84%	16%	36,774
1997	85%	15%	37,078
1998	84%	16%	35,399
1999	84%	16%	32,208
2000	85%	15%	31,882

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.8
Juvenile Proportion of Total Arrests, by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Difference	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
Carlsbad	21%	24%	22%	1%	-2%
Chula Vista	25%	27%	28%	3%	1%
Coronado	12%	32%	31%	19%	-1%
El Cajon	21%	20%	20%	-1%	0%
Escondido	23%	19%	19%	-4%	0%
La Mesa	18%	25%	23%	5%	-2%
National City	28%	27%	18%	-10%	-9%
Oceanside	15%	16%	16%	1%	0%
San Diego	14%	18%	20%	6%	2%
Sheriff - Total	24%	23%	23%	-1%	0%
REGION	**17%**	**18%**	**19%**	**2%**	**1%**

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.9
Felony Proportion of Total Arrests, by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Difference	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
Carlsbad	32%	26%	28%	-4%	2%
Chula Vista	42%	41%	41%	-1%	0%
Coronado	29%	35%	26%	-3%	-9%
El Cajon	37%	34%	33%	-4%	-1%
Escondido	39%	28%	31%	-8%	3%
La Mesa	37%	34%	36%	-1%	2%
National City	42%	39%	44%	2%	5%
Oceanside	34%	30%	34%	0%	4%
San Diego	29%	26%	29%	0%	3%
Sheriff - Total [3]	40%	39%	36%	-4%	-3%
REGION	**31%**	**28%**	**30%**	**-1%**	**2%**

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.10
Number of Felony Arrests, by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Change	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
Carlsbad	782	656	649	-17%	-1%
Chula Vista	2,155	2,194	2,311	7%	5%
Coronado	102	145	102	0%	-30%
El Cajon	2,147	1,737	1,436	-33%	-17%
Escondido	2,210	1,782	1,929	-13%	8%
La Mesa	618	517	509	-18%	-2%
National City	1,302	1,105	1,018	-22%	-8%
Oceanside	2,708	2,071	2,099	-22%	1%
San Diego	16,174	14,926	15,030	-7%	1%
Sheriff - Total [3]	7,655	6,331	5,940	-22%	-6%
Del Mar [7,8]	--	15	21	--	--
Encinitas [7]	--	327	282	--	-14%
Imperial Beach [7]	--	294	272	--	-7%
Lemon Grove [7]	--	264	236	--	-11%
Poway [7]	--	231	222	--	-4%
San Marcos [7]	--	431	437	--	1%
Santee [7]	--	416	350	--	-16%
Solana Beach [7]	--	38	44	--	16%
Vista [7]	--	877	771	--	-12%
Unincorporated [4,7]	--	3,438	3,305	--	-4%
San Diego Harbor Police	59	31	105	78%	239%
California Highway Patrol	775	639	671	-13%	5%
California State University San Marcos [8]	0	1	0	--	--
San Diego State University	42	48	52	24%	8%
University of California San Diego [8]	29	14	20	--	--
State Parks and Recreation [8]	16	11	11	--	--
TOTAL	**36,774**	**32,208**	**31,882**	**-13%**	**-1%**

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.11
Felony Arrest Rate[9] Per 1,000 Population, by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Change	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
Carlsbad	13.3	9.7	9.1	-32%	-6%
Chula Vista	17.1	15.9	16.0	-6%	1%
Coronado	3.9	5.5	4.6	18%	-16%
El Cajon	28.8	22.3	18.2	-37%	-18%
Escondido	22.9	17.3	18.4	-20%	6%
La Mesa	12.6	10.2	9.9	-21%	-3%
National City	29.8	25.2	23.0	-23%	-9%
Oceanside	22.8	16.1	15.9	-30%	-1%
San Diego	16.3	14.1	13.9	-15%	-1%
Sheriff - Total [3]	11.6	9.0	8.2	-29%	-9%
Del Mar [7]	--	3.0	4.2	--	40%
Encinitas [7]	--	6.3	5.3	--	-16%
Imperial Beach [7]	--	13.0	11.9	--	-8%
Lemon Grove [7]	--	12.4	10.9	--	-12%
Poway [7]	--	5.5	5.2	--	-5%
San Marcos [7]	--	10.1	9.8	--	-3%
Santee [7]	--	8.4	7.0	--	-17%
Solana Beach [7]	--	3.0	3.4	--	13%
Vista [7]	--	12.7	11.0	--	-13%
Unincorporated [4,7]	--	8.8	8.2	--	-7%
TOTAL	**16.2**	**13.2**	**12.8**	-21%	-3%

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; California Department of Finance; SANDAG

Table A.12
Number of Misdemeanor Arrests, by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Change	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
Carlsbad	1,680	1,825	1,603	-5%	-12%
Chula Vista	2,937	3,026	2,943	3%	-3%
Coronado	252	207	275	-18%	33%
El Cajon	3,512	3,179	2,715	-9%	-15%
Escondido	3,201	4,081	4,016	27%	-2%
La Mesa	1,022	972	881	-5%	-9%
National City	1,617	1,646	1,251	2%	-24%
Oceanside	4,854	4,392	3,761	-10%	-14%
San Diego	38,317	39,152	34,356	2%	-12%
Sheriff - Total [3]	10,487	9,492	10,052	-9%	6%
Del Mar [7]	--	78	63	--	-19%
Encinitas [7]	--	793	763	--	-4%
Imperial Beach [7]	--	906	870	--	-4%
Lemon Grove [7]	--	310	229	--	-26%
Poway [7]	--	571	531	--	-7%
San Marcos [7]	--	786	947	--	20%
Santee [7]	--	816	782	--	-4%
Solana Beach [7]	--	119	135	--	13%
Vista [7]	--	1,356	1,202	--	-11%
Unincorporated [4,7]	--	3,757	4,530	--	21%
San Diego Harbor Police	1,055	985	1,192	-7%	21%
California Highway Patrol	7,384	6,685	6,569	-9%	-2%
California State University San Marcos [8]	0	3	4	--	--
San Diego State University	308	433	538	41%	24%
University of California San Diego	115	117	119	2%	2%
State Parks and Recreation	714	366	510	-49%	39%
TOTAL	**77,455**	**76,561**	**70,785**	**-1%**	**-8%**

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.13

Misdemeanor Arrest Rate[9] Per 1,000 Population, by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Change	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
Carlsbad	28.6	27.1	22.4	-22%	-17%
Chula Vista	23.4	22.0	20.4	-13%	-7%
Coronado	9.6	7.9	12.4	29%	57%
El Cajon	47.1	40.8	34.5	-27%	-15%
Escondido	33.2	39.7	38.3	15%	-4%
La Mesa	20.8	19.1	17.2	-17%	-10%
National City	37.0	37.6	28.3	-24%	-25%
Oceanside	40.9	34.1	28.5	-30%	-16%
San Diego	38.6	37.0	31.8	-18%	-14%
Sheriff - Total [3]	15.9	13.5	13.9	-13%	3%
Del Mar [7]	--	15.8	12.6	--	-20%
Encinitas [7]	--	15.3	14.2	--	-7%
Imperial Beach [7]	--	40.0	38.0	--	-5%
Lemon Grove [7]	--	14.5	10.6	--	-27%
Poway [7]	--	13.6	12.4	--	-9%
San Marcos [7]	--	18.4	21.3	--	16%
Santee [7]	--	16.6	15.6	--	-6%
Solana Beach [7]	--	9.4	10.5	--	12%
Vista [7]	--	19.7	17.2	--	-13%
Unincorporated [4,7]	--	9.7	11.3	--	16%
TOTAL	**34.1**	**31.4**	**28.4**	-17%	-10%

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; California Department of Finance; SANDAG

Table A.14
Number of Violence-Related Arrests, by Offense
San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Change	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
Felony					
Homicide [1]	125	82	95	-24%	16%
Rape	243	200	213	-12%	7%
Robbery	1,734	1,291	1,218	-30%	-6%
Aggravated Assault	8,784	8,184	8,487	-3%	4%
Total	10,886	9,757	10,013	-8%	3%
Misdemeanor					
Manslaughter/ Assault & Battery	6,358	6,574	7,249	14%	10%
TOTAL	**17,244**	**16,331**	**17,262**	**<1%**	**6%**

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.15
Number of Property-Related Arrests, by Offense
San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Change	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
Felony					
Burglary	5,383	3,675	3,767	-30%	3%
Larceny	4,329	3,197	3,025	-30%	-5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,190	1,079	1,127	-5%	4%
Total	10,902	7,951	7,919	-27%	<-1%
Misdemeanor					
Petty Theft	6,839	5,411	5,154	-25%	-5%
TOTAL	**17,741**	**13,362**	**13,073**	**-26%**	**-2%**

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.16
Number of Status Offense Arrests, by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Change	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
Carlsbad [8]	15	11	39	--	--
Chula Vista [8]	2	141	393	--	179%
Coronado [8]	0	66	20	--	--
El Cajon	135	148	145	7%	-2%
Escondido	272	454	305	12%	-33%
La Mesa [8]	34	20	30	-12%	--
National City	207	65	59	-71%	-9%
Oceanside	305	396	341	12%	-14%
San Diego	1,833	2,412	2,166	18%	-10%
Sheriff - Total [3]	967	597	686	-29%	15%
San Diego Harbor Police [3]	54	5	16	--	--
TOTAL[10]	**3,834**	**4,323**	**4,209**	**13%**	**28%**

NOTE: Variations in law enforcement and prosecution focus and emphasis impact changes in numbers of arrests/juvenile contacts for status offenses

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.17
Number of Alcohol- and Drug-Related Arrests, by Offense
San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Change	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
Felony					
Narcotics [11]	3,630	3,176	2,791	-23%	-12%
Marijuana	1,035	996	915	-12%	-8%
Dangerous Drugs [12]	5,284	5,448	5,562	5%	2%
Other Drug Offenses	120	144	87	-28%	-40%
Driving Under the Influence	362	359	369	2%	3%
Total	10,431	10,123	9,724	-7%	-4%
Misdemeanor					
Marijuana	4,284	4,761	4,835	13%	2%
Other Drug Offenses [13]	7,714	8,743	8,693	13%	-1%
Drunk	8,787	8,231	8,185	-7%	-1%
Liquor Laws	1,901	2,853	2,509	32%	-12%
Driving Under the Influence	15,197	14,123	14,109	-7%	<-1%
Total	37,883	38,711	38,331	1%	-1%
TOTAL	**48,314**	**48,834**	**48,055**	**-1%**	**-2%**

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.18
Number of Drug-Related Arrests, by Sales and Possession
San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Change	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
Narcotics [11]					
Possession	2,198	1,904	1,620	-26%	-15%
Sales	1,432	1,272	1,171	-18%	-8%
Total	**3,630**	**3,176**	**2,791**	**-23%**	**-12%**
Marijuana					
Possession	4,451	4,923	4,994	12%	1%
Possession at School	572	556	652	14%	17%
Possession While Driving	3,700	4,191	4,171	13%	<-1%
Other Possession Violations	179	176	171	-4%	-3%
Sales	868	834	756	-13%	-9%
Total	**5,319**	**5,757**	**5,750**	**8%**	**<-1%**
Dangerous Drugs [12]					
Possession	3,919	3,882	3,988	2%	3%
Sales	1,365	1,566	1,574	15%	1%
Total	**5,284**	**5,448**	**5,562**	**5%**	**2%**
Narcotics, Marijuana, and Dangerous Drugs					
Possession	10,568	10,709	10,602	<1%	-1%
Sales	3,665	3,672	3,501	-4%	-5%
TOTAL	**14,233**	**14,381**	**14,103**	**-1%**	**-2%**

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.19
Response to Juvenile Referrals to Probation
San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Change/Difference	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
Total Referrals	**12,949**	**11,944**	**11,092**	**-14%**	**-7%**
Counseled and Closed by Probation	41%	38%	38%	-3%	0%
Informal Probation	9%	7%	7%	-2%	0%
Petition Filed in Court	50%	55%	55%	5%	0%
True Finding	92%	89%	89%	-3%	0%
Dismissed	8%	11%	11%	3%	0%

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Percentages are based on referrals and petitions filed for those cases with ***status or disposition information that is known at this time****. (Cases with unknown disposition include the following case categories: disposition is not known at this time, remanded to adult court, and informal supervision ordered.)*

SOURCES: San Diego County Probation Department; SANDAG

APPENDIX A ARREST NOTES

1. Homicide includes manslaughter (vehicular and non-vehicular).

2. "Other" felony offenses include: kidnapping, forgery/checks/access cards, arson, lewd conduct and other sex-related offenses, hit and run, and escape, bookmaking, and other felonies.

3. "Sheriff – Total" includes contract cities and the unincorporated area served by the Sheriff's Department.

4. The unincorporated area of the Sheriff's jurisdiction includes Alpine, Campo, Fallbrook, Julian, Lakeside, Pine Valley, Ramona, Ranchita, Spring Valley, and Valley Center, as well as the unincorporated areas surrounding the cities of Encinitas, Imperial Beach, Lemon Grove, Poway, San Marcos, Santee, and Vista. Crimes/incidents occurring in unknown patrol areas, adult detention facilities, and areas outside the Sheriff's jurisdiction are also included. Camp Pendleton is not included.

5. Misdemeanor drug law violations include glue sniffing.

6. "Other" misdemeanor offenses include: checks/access cards, other theft-related offenses, vandalism and graffiti, annoying a child, obscene matter, lewd conduct and other sex-related offenses, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, hit-and-run, other selected traffic offenses, and other misdemeanors.

7. Arrest data for individual cities/areas within the Sheriff's jurisdiction were not reported separately prior to 1997.

8. The percent change is not computed due to the small number of arrests presented for comparison.

9. The populations used to calculate arrest rates include individuals ten years and older, based on July 1, 2000 revised population estimates provided by the California Department of Finance (DOF). In 1997, the DOF figures were revised based upon the Census Bureau estimates, which allow for address change data (e.g., out-of-state relocation) obtained from the Internal Revenue Service. Therefore, rates reported in prior reports will differ.

10. "Total" includes California Highway Patrol, California State University San Marcos, San Diego State University, University of California San Diego, and California State Parks and Recreation.

11. "Narcotics" include heroin, morphine, and barbiturates.

12. "Dangerous Drugs" include methamphetamine, cocaine/crack, and hallucinogens.

13. In the misdemeanor category, "other drug offenses" include glue sniffing.

APPENDIX B

Table B.1
Population Estimations[1]
San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Change	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
BY ETHNICITY					
Adult					
White	1,317,776	1,375,356	1,392,198	6%	1%
Black	114,799	122,456	124,854	9%	2%
Hispanic	393,220	441,133	456,646	16%	4%
Other	174,052	200,296	208,612	20%	4%
Total	1,999,847	2,139,241	2,182,310	9%	2%
Juvenile					
White	145,499	157,252	162,626	12%	3%
Black	20,249	21,630	22,426	11%	4%
Hispanic	81,024	89,690	94,164	16%	5%
Other	27,740	29,647	30,246	9%	2%
Total	274,512	298,219	309,462	13%	4%
BY GENDER					
Adult					
Male	1,009,512	1,078,364	1,099,670	9%	2%
Female	990,335	1,060,877	1,082,640	9%	2%
Total	1,999,847	2,139,241	2,182,310	9%	2%
Juvenile					
Male	141,057	153,069	158,534	12%	4%
Female	133,455	145,150	150,928	13%	4%
Total	274,512	298,219	309,462	13%	4%
BY AGE					
10-14	175,753	190,455	198,124	13%	4%
15-17	98,759	107,764	111,338	13%	3%
18-24	269,186	289,259	296,747	10%	3%
25-29	232,210	221,168	213,050	-8%	-4%
30-39	492,911	512,852	517,102	5%	1%
40 and Over	1,005,540	1,115,962	1,155,411	15%	4%
Total	2,274,359	2,437,460	2,491,772	10%	2%

SOURCES: California Department of Finance; SANDAG

Table B.2
Population Estimations [2], by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Change	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
Carlsbad					
Adult	52,226	59,942	63,672	22%	6%
Juvenile	6,436	7,520	8,017	25%	7%
Total	58,662	67,462	71,689	22%	6%
Chula Vista					
Adult	108,826	118,535	123,919	14%	5%
Juvenile	16,879	19,209	20,208	20%	5%
Total	125,705	137,744	144,127	15%	5%
Coronado					
Adult	24,593	24,584	20,507	-17%	-17%
Juvenile	1,563	1,693	1,706	9%	1%
Total	26,156	26,277	22,213	-15%	-15%
El Cajon					
Adult	64,757	66,849	67,512	4%	1%
Juvenile	9,851	10,990	11,294	15%	3%
Total	74,608	77,839	78,806	6%	1%
Escondido					
Adult	83,314	88,159	89,799	8%	2%
Juvenile	13,028	14,733	15,157	16%	3%
Total	96,342	102,892	104,956	9%	2%
La Mesa					
Adult	44,742	45,918	46,222	3%	1%
Juvenile	4,304	4,847	5,020	17%	4%
Total	49,046	50,765	51,242	4%	1%
National City					
Adult	37,313	36,905	37,227	<-1%	1%
Juvenile	6,372	6,892	7,046	11%	2%
Total	43,685	43,797	44,273	1%	1%
Oceanside					
Adult	102,754	110,316	112,484	9%	2%
Juvenile	16,023	18,577	19,268	20%	4%
Total	118,777	128,893	131,752	11%	2%
San Diego					
Adult	877,919	930,474	948,148	8%	2%
Juvenile	114,563	127,399	131,141	14%	3%
Total	992,482	1,057,873	1,079,289	9%	2%

Table B.2 *(continued)*

Population Estimations [2], by Jurisdiction

San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Change	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
Sheriff - Total [3]					
Adult	572,288	611,934	629,719	10%	3%
Juvenile	87,586	93,518	95,394	9%	2%
Total	659,874	705,452	725,113	10%	3%
Del Mar					
Adult	4,472	4,665	4,716	5%	1%
Juvenile	264	268	273	3%	2%
Total	4,736	4,933	4,989	5%	1%
Encinitas					
Adult	43,274	46,045	47,471	10%	3%
Juvenile	5,478	5,923	6,107	11%	3%
Total	48,752	51,968	53,578	10%	3%
Imperial Beach					
Adult	18,530	19,073	19,226	4%	1%
Juvenile	3,211	3,572	3,676	14%	3%
Total	21,741	22,645	22,902	5%	1%
Lemon Grove					
Adult	17,482	18,269	18,449	6%	1%
Juvenile	2,951	3,087	3,133	6%	1%
Total	20,433	21,356	21,582	6%	1%
Poway					
Adult	32,906	36,010	37,005	12%	3%
Juvenile	5,916	5,938	5,897	<-1%	-1%
Total	38,822	41,948	42,902	11%	2%
San Marcos					
Adult	33,922	36,757	38,087	12%	4%
Juvenile	5,296	6,036	6,328	19%	5%
Total	39,218	42,793	44,415	13%	4%
Santee					
Adult	39,373	42,434	43,387	10%	2%
Juvenile	6,545	6,800	6,840	5%	1%
Total	45,918	49,234	50,227	9%	2%
Solana Beach					
Adult	11,007	11,558	11,764	7%	2%
Juvenile	1,056	1,124	1,136	8%	1%
Total	12,063	12,682	12,900	7%	2%

Table B.2 *(continued)*

Population Estimations [2], by Jurisdiction

San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Change	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
Vista					
Adult	56,480	59,113	60,008	6%	2%
Juvenile	8,528	9,820	10,070	18%	3%
Total	65,008	68,933	70,078	8%	2%
Unincorporated [4]					
Adult	314,842	338,010	349,606	11%	3%
Juvenile	48,341	50,950	51,934	7%	2%
Total	363,183	388,960	401,540	11%	3%

SOURCES: California Department of Finance; SANDAG

Table B.3
Population Estimations[1]
Five California Counties and State of California, 1996, 1999, and 2000

				Change	
	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
Los Angeles					
Adult	6,699,792	6,882,636	6,946,009	4%	1%
Juvenile	998,449	1,080,108	1,127,676	13%	4%
Total	**7,698,241**	**7,962,744**	**8,073,685**	5%	1%
Orange					
Adult	1,926,882	2,000,440	2,025,943	5%	1%
Juvenile	264,760	291,062	305,821	16%	5%
Total	**2,191,642**	**2,291,502**	**2,331,764**	6%	2%
San Bernardino					
Adult	1,073,975	1,141,696	1,168,494	9%	2%
Juvenile	210,000	227,732	236,845	13%	4%
Total	**1,283,975**	**1,369,428**	**1,405,339**	9%	3%
San Diego					
Adult	1,999,847	2,139,241	2,182,310	9%	2%
Juvenile	274,512	298,219	309,462	13%	4%
Total	**2,274,359**	**2,437,460**	**2,491,772**	10%	2%
Santa Clara					
Adult	1,218,188	1,280,424	1,301,688	7%	2%
Juvenile	164,905	181,102	188,528	14%	4%
Total	**1,383,093**	**1,461,526**	**1,490,216**	8%	2%
State of California					
Adult	23,340,409	24,485,146	24,882,708	7%	2%
Juvenile	3,571,103	3,856,702	4,005,653	12%	4%
Total	**26,911,512**	**28,341,848**	**28,888,361**	7%	2%

SOURCES: California Department of Finance, July 1, 2000; SANDAG
NOTE: Population estimations in this table have not been updated to reflect the estimated undercounts associated with 1990 and 2000 census figures.

APPENDIX B POPULATION NOTES

1. The population includes individuals 10 years and older, based upon July 1, 2000 revised population estimates provided by the California Department of Finance (DOF). In 1997, the DOF figures were revised based upon the Census Bureau estimates, which allow for address change data (e.g., out-of-state relocation) obtained from the Internal Revenue Service. Therefore, figures reported in prior reports will differ.
2. Beginning in the year 2000, SANDAG is using January 1 population estimates from the California Department of Finance to produce estimates for each jurisdiction of their populations age ten years and older.
3. "Sheriff - Total" includes contract cities and the unincorporated area served by the Sheriff's Department.
4. The unincorporated area of the Sheriff's jurisdiction includes Alpine, Campo, Fallbrook, Julian, Lakeside, Pine Valley, Ramona, Ranchita, Spring Valley, and Valley Center, as well as the unincorporated areas surrounding the cities of Encinitas, Imperial Beach, Lemon Grove, Poway, San Marcos, Santee, and Vista. Crimes/incidents occurring in unknown patrol areas, adult detention facilities, and areas outside the Sheriff's jurisdiction are also included. Camp Pendleton is not included.

APPENDIX C

PUBLICATIONS

REPORTS OF THE SANDAG CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH DIVISION

If you would like to purchase any of the reports listed on the following pages, please use the attached order form and enclose a check or money order payable to SANDAG for the exact amount of purchase. SANDAG does not invoice or accept purchase orders for publication purchases. A subscription to the crime report is also available for $10.00 per year. This would entitle you to receive both our annual and mid-year reports for a one-year period.

Reports are listed according to subject matter.

ARJIS

ARJIS Integration Study (1993) $5.00

Summarizes the results of a study of the feasibility of sharing information between the Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS) and other criminal justice computer systems. The data presented compare ARJIS data elements with data stored in other systems to determine if there is duplication of information.

ARJIS Cost Assessment (1992) $2.50

Presents an assessment of costs for ARJIS during FY 1991-92 compared to the prior year. Of particular interest is the impact of changes in the billing structure on member expenditures and utilization for the entire system and individual agencies.

ARJIS Effectiveness Study (1992) $2.50

Evaluates the effectiveness of ARJIS in assisting law enforcement to solve crime cases, make arrests, recover stolen property, and access police records. The study addresses the use of ARJIS in all areas of police operations based upon a special study conducted in 1991.

ARJIS System Design and Integration (1992) $5.00

Provides a review of technical advances in law enforcement computer systems and summarizes findings from a survey of automated law enforcement systems throughout the country. The report also includes a review of automated systems in ARJIS member agencies. The purpose of the study is to identify potential areas for ARJIS development and technology, which could be incorporated to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the system.

ARRESTS

Arrests in the San Diego Region, 1995 (1996) $3.00

Arrest data provide information on the level and type of offense. This report presents regional arrest data for 1991 through 1995. San Diego is compared to other counties within the state for the same time period.

Monthly Arrest and Citation Register Quality Control Study (1985) $2.00

Examines arrests and citations reported to Bureau of Criminal Statistics (BCS) to check for accuracy of the information reported (e.g., name, arrest date, disposition).

COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION

Guardian Angels: An Assessment of Citizen Response to Crime (1985). Funded by the National Institute of Justice, the study is divided into three volumes, which may be purchased for $20.00

Summarizes the findings of a nationwide exploratory study conducted to document the activities of the Guardian Angels, a form of citizen crime prevention, and assess their impact upon crime and citizen fear of crime.

They may also be purchased separately as listed.

Volume 1 - Executive Summary ($5.00) - Presents highlights of the research approach, major findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the study.

Volume 2 - Technical Report ($10.00) - Presents detailed information about the results of the two-year study and includes summary tables describing survey and interview responses.

Volume 3 - Research Methodology and Data Collection Instruments ($5.00) - Describes the research approach used in the study and includes all interview and survey questionnaires and other data collection forms.

CRIME

Crime in the San Diego Region, 2000 Annual Report (2001) $5.00

Presents annual crime statistics for 1995, 1998, and 1999 for the entire region and individual jurisdictions. The analyses include trends for major reported crimes for the region and individual jurisdictions, measures of police performance in returning stolen property, demographic characteristics of victims, and criminal justice expenditures and staffing.

Crime in the San Diego Region, 2000 Mid-Year Report (2000) $5.00

Presents crime statistics for the first six months of 1996, 1999, and 2000 for the entire region and individual jurisdictions. This report explains what is known about crime in the San Diego region with respect to the volume and types of incidents reported, and how both have changed over time. Arrest data for calendar years 1995, 1998, and 1999 are also presented.

Uniform Crime Report Quality Control Study (1993) $5.00

This report summarizes results of a study to assess the accuracy of crime statistics produced by the Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS) for local law enforcement agencies. The study focused on several areas related to crime reporting, including the actual classification of the crime type, the number of victims or incidents reported and the accuracy in reporting domestic violence incidents, law enforcement officers killed and assaulted (LEOKA), and case status.

DRUGS

Meth Matters: Report on Methamphetamine Users in Five Western Cities (1999) ..... Free

Compares results of Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) programs across five cities: Los Angeles, San Diego and San Jose in California; Phoenix, Arizona; and Portland, Oregon. In addition to comparison across five sites, compares results to other studies about drug abusers and contrasts meth users with other ADAM arrestees.

ADAM – Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (1999) $3.00

Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM), June 2000 focuses on drug use trends of San Diego county arrestees. The ADAM program (formerly Drug Use Forecasting, or DUF) is an objective measure of drug use through analysis of data obtained from both interview and urinalysis results of adult men and women and male juveniles booked into local detention facilities.

Assessment of a Multi-Agency Approach to Drug-Involved Gang Members (1996) $5.00

The National Institute of Justice sponsored study was both a process evaluation and an impact assessment of the multi-jurisdictional task force, Jurisdictions Unified for Drug and Gang Enforcement (JUDGE), which targets documented gang members also involved in drug use and sales.

Supervising Drug-Involved Offenders in the Community: An Integrated Approach (1995) $5.00

An evaluation of an intensive supervision and recovery program, Probationers in Recovery (PIR), for drug-abusing probationers in San Diego. The study used a quasi-experimental design, which compared matched groups of probationers assigned to PIR and regular high-risk probation. The report presents the results of this process and impact evaluation, including a review of relevant literature, an overview of PIR, a description of how PIR was delivered to probationers, an outline of methodology and comparability of study groups, and an analysis of program performance, recidivism measures, and program costs. This was funded by the National Institute of Justice.

Drug Use Forecasting (DUF): For Planning and Policymaking (1993) $5.00

Examines the uses and value of DUF information for implementing programmatic and policy changes relative to drug abuse prevention and control. The report suggests steps that could be taken to enhance the viability of DUF as an indicator for drug control policy decisions.

Multiple Indicators of Drug Abuse: Utilization for Planning and Policymaking (1991). $5.00

Identifies measures of drug abuse common to most jurisdictions, provides a descriptive trend analysis, determines gaps and limitations in data sets for planning and policymaking, assesses the use and value of the indicators to justice and health practitioners, and develops a statistical model that integrates the indicators. This project was funded by the National Institute of Justice.

Needs Assessment of Substance Abuse: San Diego County (1990). The Executive Summary is available for $3.00

Presents historical and current drug abuse-related information to describe the drug problem in San Diego county. The full report is available as a reference.

JAILS

Local Detention Facilities in the San Diego Region (1999) $5.00

In 1998, thirteen local detention facilities provided confinement, rehabilitation, and other services to adjudicated juveniles and adults sentenced for less than 12 months, as well as individuals awaiting trial or sentencing. The current report offers descriptive information regarding these detention facilities, who is incarcerated in San Diego County, how these individuals compare to the general population, and how this detainee population has changed in recent years.

Staying Out Successfully: An Evaluation of In-Custody Life Skills Training Program (1998) $5.00

Describes the results of a study which utilized random assignment of inmates to either a life skills program or a control group. Pre- and post-test measures that were used include employment, grade level, arrests, and convictions by level of offense.

Criminal Justice Facilities in the San Diego Region (1995) $3.00

This *INFO* summarizes the most recent data available on the extent to which local jail facilities are crowded and the factors which affect the number of adults and juveniles held.

Jail Update: Impact of the San Diego City Jail (1993) $3.00

Examines the privately-operated San Diego city jail as a pre-arraignment detention facility for booking misdemeanor arrestees who are no longer accepted in County jails due to court-ordered capacity limits. The following areas are addressed: court dispositions in city jail cases, clearing of outstanding warrants, revenue received from fines and bail forfeitures, workload and costs for county agencies, and crime-related problems in the community.

Impact of Court-Ordered Capacity Limits on Adult Detention Facilities (1992)..... $3.00

Evaluates the impact of releases to meet Sheriff's jail capacity limits on court appearances and public safety during 1991.

Inmate Population Management System (1991)..... $5.00

Presents the findings and recommendations of a study which addresses factors associated with overcrowding in adult detention facilities within San Diego County. The data examined include trends in the average daily population and rated capacity of local facilities, bookings and releases from custody, average length of stay, and characteristics of inmates which affect housing and release decisions. In addition, the report provides estimates of the number of inmates who could be considered for release to alternative programs in order to maintain jail capacity limits set by the courts.

JUVENILES

Breaking Cycles Evaluation: Semi-Annual Report to the Board of Corrections (August 2001)..... $5.00

This report describes the evaluation efforts related to the Breaking Cycles program in San Diego County, funded by the California legislature through the Board of Corrections (BOC). Administered through the probation department, this collaborative effort incorporates a two-pronged approach to prevent at-risk youth from entering the justice system, and to hold juvenile offenders accountable through a system of graduated sanctions.

San Diego County WINGS Program Board of Corrections Bi-Annual Report (August 2001)..... $5.00

This report is the one of several interim documents required by the California Board of Corrections (BOC) to meet the legislative requirements for the state Challenge Grants. The WINGS Program (Working to Insure and Nurture Girls' Success) targets young females who have recently entered the justice system. The program is based on a home-visiting model in which service providers engage the girls and their families in a mutual effort to increase family communication, competency, and understanding of resources within the community. Using a classic experimental design, the assessment will track the girls' progress in the program, document the interventions, and determine recidivist behavior. In addition, the research will identify factors that impeded or enhanced program implementation and how they affected outcomes.

Repeat Offender Prevention Program Evaluation: Semi-Annual Report (August 2001)..... $5.00

This report presents findings from the process and impact evaluation of the San Diego Repeat Offender Prevention Program (ROPP). Funded by the California legislature and monitored by the Board of Corrections (BOC), the project involves collaboration between many agencies in the provision of services to delinquent youth and their families. Though the project has not been completed, promising results are revealed through preliminary findings.

Reducing Juvenile Delinquency Through a Family Approach: *Reflections* (July 2000) $5.00

This report describes results from an on-going evaluation of the *Reflections* program. This probation department program attempts to prevent delinquency and reduce recidivism through a collaborative effort that provides a comprehensive continuum of family-focused services fostering family self-sufficiency, offender accountability, prevention of sibling delinquency, and community linkages.

Down For The Set: Describing and Defining Gangs in San Diego (1994) $5.00

The focus of this report is gangs in San Diego, California. It is based upon a three-year research project sponsored by the Family Youth Services Bureau and the Youth Gang Prevention Program of the Department of Health and Human Services.

Juvenile Hall Overcrowding Studies: Intake and Screening (1993) $3.00

Identifies alternatives for maintaining Juvenile Hall within the capacity limits. Data presented include juvenile arrests, average daily population, rated capacity, admissions, length of stay, and admission offense.

POLICE

Targeting Auto Theft With a Regional Task Force and Mapping Technology (1998) $5.00

Presents results from a research and demonstration project involving a crime analysis and mapping system within the Regional Auto Theft Task Force (RATT). The assessment provides support for the value of task force approach and use of covert operations in the reduction of motor vehicle theft. The results also provide valuable information regarding implementation of new technology and conducting research in the field.

Crack Abatement: Comparison of Drug Control Strategies (1993) $5.00

Examines the effectiveness of drug enforcement strategies employed by the San Diego Police Department, including visible uniform patrol and undercover operations. The investigations differed with respect to the types of offenders targeted and strategies used. The report's findings are based upon analysis of 1,432 drug arrests made during 1989 from initial arrest to final disposition, including the identification of characteristics of the cases and strategies employed. Other research efforts included surveys of officers in three drug-enforcement divisions and interviews with 123 drug offenders arrested by these divisions. This study was funded by the National Institute of Justice.

Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (1989) $2.00

Determines the accuracy and completeness of the information reported by the ten municipal law enforcement agencies in San Diego County.

UNDOCUMENTED PERSONS

The Impact of Illegal Immigration on the Criminal Justice System (1989) $10.00

Focuses on the impact of illegal immigration on the criminal justice system in terms of felony arrests of undocumented persons in both San Diego and El Paso during FY 1985-86. Costs are also assessed for justice processing of undocumented persons in San Diego. This study was funded by the National Institute of Justice.

MISCELLANEOUS

San Diego Superior Court Users Survey $5.00

This report presents analyses of data from opinion interviews conducted with over 3,000 court users at ten court facilities located throughout San Diego County. The project was funded by a grant from the State Justice Institute to the San Diego Superior Court. The purpose of the study was to provide valuable information to the Court to assist them in developing programs and services responsive to community needs. SANDAG assisted the Court in the research design and developing and administering the interviews and completed the evaluation of the project.

San Diego County Connections Program, Board of Corrections Semi-Annual Evaluation Report (March 2001) $5.00

This report presents analyses of data from opinion interviews conducted with over 3,000 court users at ten court facilities located throughout San Diego County. The project was funded by a grant from the State Justice Institute to the San Diego Superior Court. The purpose of the study was to provide valuable information to the Court to assist them in developing programs and services responsive to community needs. SANDAG assisted the Court in the research design and developing and administering the interviews and completed the evaluation of the project.

Violence Against Women in San Diego (2000) $5.00

This report profiles 599 female clients who sought protection at battered women's shelters from domestic violence situations. Data include characteristics of shelter clients and their batterers. The type and intensity of violence experienced by the women are also presented.

Meeting the Needs of Violent Crime Victims (May 1997) $8.00

This report, which is based upon information collected from surveys and interviews of victims, service providers, and law enforcement officers, describes how individuals react and cope with violent victimization, which services are received and utilized by victims, what support is available to victims, and the nature of contacts between the criminal justice system and victims. The eleven page Executive Summary is available for $3.00.

Weeding and Seeding Troubled Communities: A Process and Impact Assessment of the San Diego Weed and Seed Site (1997) $5.00

Presents the findings from an evaluation of the implementation of the federal Weed and Seed Initiative in San Diego, California. The report highlights positive outcomes for the target area

and areas for improvement. Recommendations are also suggested for future efforts to address the needs of troubled communities.

Lessons Learned: The Implementation and Loss of a Court Kiosk (1996) $5.00

In 1995, the San Diego Municipal Court made a kiosk available to the public which provided information and was able to process traffic-related transactions. This report, which describes the implementation process and events that led to the kiosk being taken off-line, offers useful insights to others considering similar technology.

Monitoring the Illegal Firearm Market: San Diego County Arrestees and the Nation (1996) $2.00

The National Institute of Justice sponsored study involves interviews with persons booked into local jail facilities who respond to questions about their drug use and criminal activity through the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program. In 1995, additional questions were asked about the availability of firearms, motivation for possession and use, victimization by firearms, and attitudes toward firearm use.

Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS) Quality Control Study (1987) $2.50

Presents the results of a quality control study of 500 cases for possible underreporting and an additional 750 cases to determine the accuracy of data reported in 1984.

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GLOSSARY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE TERMS

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Adult: A person 18 years of age or older, according to the California Penal Code and Health and Welfare codes.

Arrest: "... taking a person into custody, in a case and in the manner authorized by law. An arrest may be made by a peace officer or by a private person" (State Penal Code 834).

Arrest Rate: The arrest rate is computed based on the number of arrests reported, divided by the population age ten years and older, which has been divided by 1,000.

Clearance: FBI Index crimes reported to the Criminal Justice Statistics Center can be cleared either by arrest or exceptional means. However, there is no distinction between cleared by charging a suspect or "exceptional means" in the data presented on clearances. (Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1984)

Clearance by Arrest: A crime is "cleared by arrest" or solved for crime reporting purposes when at least one person is:

1. arrested
2. charged with the commission of the offense
3. turned over to the court for prosecution (whether following arrest, court summons, or police notice).

Although no physical arrest is made, a clearance by arrest can be claimed when the offender is a person under 18 years of age and is cited to appear in juvenile court or before other juvenile authorities.

Exceptional Clearance: In certain situations, law enforcement is not able to follow the three steps outlined under "clearance by arrest." Many times, all leads have been exhausted and everything possible has been done in order to clear a case. If the following questions can ***all*** be answered "yes," the crime can then be cleared "exceptionally" for crime reporting purposes:

1. Has the investigation definitely established the identity of the offender?
2. Is there enough information to support an arrest, charge, and turnover to the court for prosecution?
3. Is the exact location of the offender known so that the subject could be taken into custody now?
4. Is there some reason outside law enforcement control that precludes arresting, charging, and prosecuting the offender?

Clearance Rate: The ***clearance rate*** is computed based on the number of crimes (willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny theft, and motor vehicle theft) cleared by arrest or exceptional means, divided by total reported crimes in the same categories.

Complaint: A verified written accusation, filed by a prosecuting attorney with a local criminal court, which charges one or more persons with the commission of one or more offenses.

Crime Rate Per 1,000 Population: The number of reported crimes (willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny theft, and motor vehicle theft) divided by the population, which has been divided by 1,000. ***Annualized*** crime rates are based on the number of crimes reported during the first six months of the year, doubled to approximate what the annual figure would be.

Crimes:

FBI Index Crimes include willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Arson was added to the Index in 1979. In this report, the FBI Index refers to the first seven offenses, with arson data presented separately.

California Crime Index (CCI) is equal to the FBI Index ***minus*** larceny theft.

Crimes Against Persons (FBI Index Violent Crimes) include willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Willful Homicide - the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another (includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter).

Forcible Rape - the carnal knowledge of a female, forcibly and against her will (includes attempts to commit forcible rape).

Robbery - the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by instilling fear.

Aggravated Assault - the unlawful attack or attempted attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon and/or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Crimes Against Property (FBI Index Property Crimes) include burglary, larceny theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Burglary - the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft (includes attempted burglary).

Larceny Theft - the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another (except embezzlement, fraud, forgery, or worthless checks), including attempts.

Motor Vehicle Theft - the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Arson - any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Domestic Violence: "Intentionally or recklessly causing or attempting to cause bodily injury, or placing another person in reasonable apprehension of imminent serious bodily injury to himself or another" (Section 13700, State Penal Code). These incidents include violent crimes against spouses, former spouses, cohabitants, individuals who have parented a child together, or persons having a dating or engagement relationship. Victims include adult males and females and fully emancipated minors.

Felony: A crime that is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison or by death (State Penal Codes 17 and 18).

Juvenile: A person under the age of 18. The juvenile arrest population, for purposes of this report, includes individuals 10 to 17 years of age.

Misdemeanor: A crime punishable by confinement in a local detention facility for up to one year, imposition of a fine, or both. Initially, a defendant may be arrested and held in custody pending appearance in court, or may post bail or be released on a promise to appear (own recognizance). In the alternative, the defendant may be issued a citation or receive a letter of notification to appear.

National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS): NIBRS is an incident-based reporting system through which data are collected on each single crime occurrence. NIBRS collects data on each single incident and arrest within 22 offense categories made up of 46 specific crimes. For each of the offenses coming to the attention of law enforcement, also referred to a Group A offenses, specified types of facts about each crime are collected. In addition to the Group A offenses, there are eleven Group B offense categories for which only arrest data are reported. The use of NIBRS, while currently under consideration to be adopted in the future, has not yet been implemented in the State of California.

Probation: A judicial requirement that a convicted person fulfill certain conditions of behavior.

Status Offender: A juvenile who has been adjudicated by a judicial officer of a juvenile court, as having committed a status offense.

Status Offense: An act or conduct, described by the Welfare and Institutions Code Section 601, which is declared by statute to be an offense, but only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile, and which can be adjudicated only by a juvenile court.

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Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR): A federal reporting system which provides data on crime incidents based upon police statistics submitted by law enforcement agencies in the nation. The Criminal Justice Statistics Center, a department within the California Department of Justice, collects and forwards the data for California to the federal program.

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